

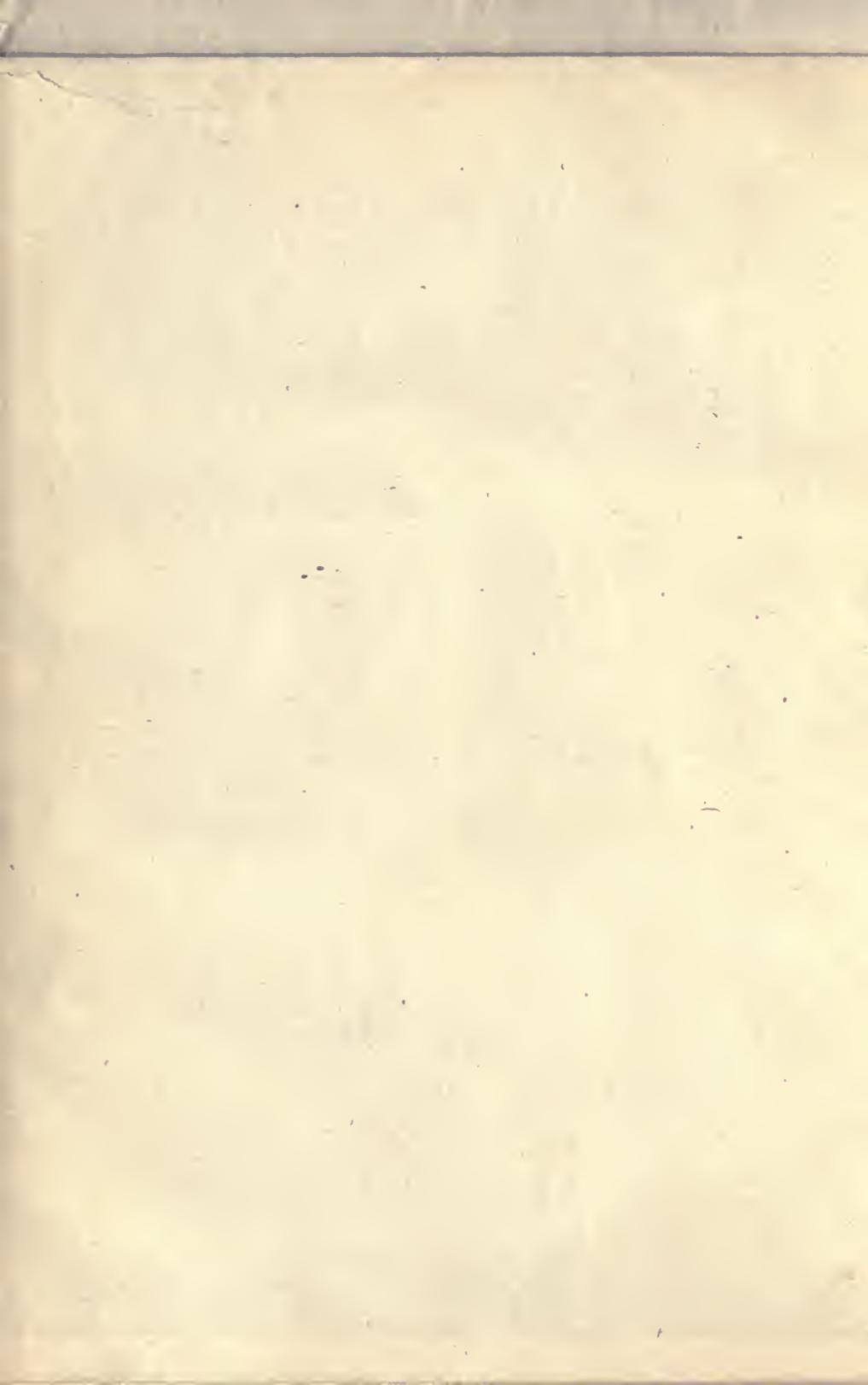
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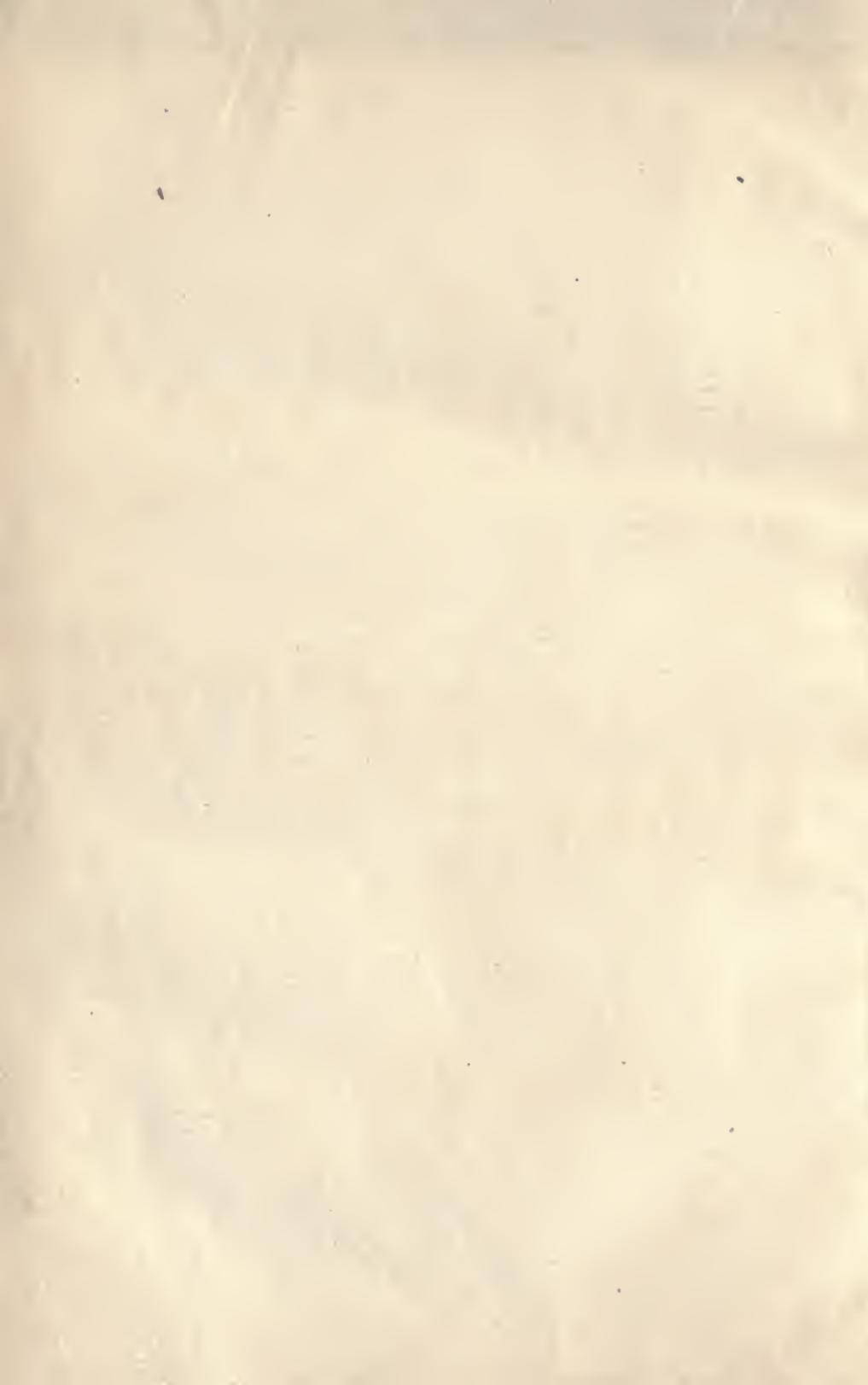
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 OF  
 MANILA

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# MANILA



**History.**—On the 19th of May, in the year 1571, the Governor Miguel Lopez de Legaspi made peace with chief Lacandola and his nephew Soliman, who held between them the territory now occupied by the city of Manila, and took possession of it in the name of Felipe II, King of Spain, to whom the inhabitants swore fidelity and allegiance.

The beautiful bay of Manila, the river Pasig, and more especially the open clear country around the place induced Legaspi to found the city at the point where the Pasig empties into the bay, and gave it the name of Manila, which was the same name as the place had before, owing to the ancient custom of the natives of giving the place where they established their towns the name of some common tree, and as in this place the tree called “nila” grew abundantly, they added the prefix “man,” which signifies “there is,” the result being “man-nila,” which the Spaniards have

## corrupted into Manila.

On the 24th of June Legaspi established the City Council of Manila, making this city the Capital of the Philippine Islands with all the privileges inherent as such in the same manner as cities were established and organized in Spain.

The privileges of the city of Manila were confirmed by the King by an ordinance dated November 19, 1595, and another of the 20th of March, 1596, in which the Spanish Monarch also granted the city a coat of arms, consisting of a silver castle on a red ground with a crowned lion on the lower part by the side of a delphin holding a sword and thrashing the sea with its tail.

The city of Manila since its foundation up to our day has passed through many vicissitudes, which we shall briefly sketch. The year following its foundation in 1572 the death of Legaspi occurred, the loss of this great man being a heavy misfortune for the Philippines, who lost in him a upright and just governor and a loving father; full of tenderness for the natives, who regarded him with respect and affection ; it was also a heavy loss for Spain, for whom Legaspi was a clever and sagacious politician, who with unselfishness, prudence and constancy dedicated his noble efforts to the extension of the sovereignty of Castile and to assure forever the civilization and well-being of this beautiful archipelago.

Shortly after this heavy loss while Guido de Lavezares was Governor of the Islands, on the 30th of November, 1574, the famous Chinese pirate called Ly-Ma-Hong appeared in the bay of Manila with a fleet of ninety-five vessels and over two thousand fighting men who, guided by the Japanese Sioco, landed near the city, attacking it vigorously and putting it in great peril. At the first attack Field Marshal Martin de Goyti fell and many soldiers were killed, but Juan Salcedo, Governor of Vigan, arriving with

enforcements, the Spaniards regained courage and succeeded in repulsing the Chinese, who were defeated and followed by the victorious Spaniards as far as the province of Pangasinan, where the remnants of their fleet and army were destroyed. The King of Spain conferred the title of "Noble and Always Loyal City" upon Manila, recording the grant in the Ordinance of 1574.

In 1581, while the Islands were under the government of Gonzalo Ronquillo, Father Domingo Salazar, the first archbishop of Manila, arrived in this city on the 21st of December of the same year. The Bishopric was dependent upon Mexico. This same year Governor Ronquillo died, and while his funeral was being conducted, a terrible fire occurred, which commenced in the church of San Agustin where the funeral rites were being celebrated, the fire spreading all over the city, which was reduced to ashes, with the loss of many lives.

In the year 1593 the Governor Gomes Perez Das-mariñas ordered the walls of this city to be constructed and also the fort of Santiago. He founded the College of Santa Potenciana, which was established as an asylum for the orphans of soldiers. In 1596 Francisco Tello de Guzman defeated in Manila bay a large Dutch fleet which had endeavored to capture the city. About the same time the Bishopric was raised to the dignity of an Archbischopric by a Brief of Pope Clement VIII and sub-divided into three bishoprics. On the 8th of May, 1598, the Audiencia was established in this city at the request of the Archbishop.

In this year 1603, while the Islands were being governed by Pedro Bravo, a plot was organized by over thirty thousand Chinese for the purpose of assassinating the then small Spanish colony, and as a result one of the most bloody scenes recorded in the history of the Philippines took place, but as the plans of the

Chinese were discovered by a native woman the Spaniards were able to be on their guard and when the attack commenced drove the Chinese from the city although they succeeded in burning many buildings and killed every one whom they met. The result of this uprising was that the Chinese were completely defeated and scattered after maintaining a siege of the city which was met by a heroic defense. In this same year a terrible fire occurred in which the principal buildings were burned and a greater part of the houses of the city.

In this year 1609, while Juan de Silva was Governor, the Dutch blockaded the port of Manila but were repulsed with a loss of three vessels out of the five which composed their fleet. Not satisfied with this, the Governor, with prodigious activity, gathered together in Cavite a fleet manned by five thousand men and well provided, with which he set forth in pursuit of the Dutch, who were utterly defeated off Playa-Honda (Zambales) on the 14th of April, 1617, together with the Moro pirates with whom they had allied themselves.

In the year 1645 twelve Dutch men-of-war entered the bay of Manila and made a vain attempt to capture the city of Manila and other ports. General Lorenzo Ugarte attacked them and gained a great victory over the Dutch Navy, which lost them the death of Admiral Witier. This same year Manila was visited by a terrible earthquake which left nothing standing but the convent and church of San Agustin and caused the death of over six hundred persons who were crushed by falling buildings.

In 1762 while the country was enjoying a period of advancement and prosperity and was in its most flourishing condition, an English fleet entered the bay, surprising the inhabitants of the colony, who were ignorant of the declaration of war against Spain which

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had been made by England. The English fleet entered on the 18th of September; it was composed of thirteen men-of-war, manned by seven thousand European soldiers and commanded by Admiral Cornik and General Draper. A demand was made for surrender of all the Islands and on the 24th of the same month the bombardment of the city of Manila took place. The city was subjected to a torrent of projectiles, with the result that the English finally succeeded in taking it. The Spaniards appointed Simon de Anda y Salazar Governor of the Islands, and he, with great activity and valor, recruited and organized a powerful army, which besieged the invaders in Manila, causing them heavy losses and never giving them a moment's repose, frequently obliging them to take refuge within the walls of the city under the shelter of their cannons. After the Spaniards had endured endless privations and dangers the treaty of peace was signed between England and Spain; word was received in Manila in March, 1764, and Anda triumphantly entered the city.

In the beginning of October in the year 1820 Manila was visited by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera morbus, which caused a panic among the population, who believed that it was due to the foreigners having poisoned the waters. This belief resulted in some lamentable outrages and assassinations which armed force was required to repress.

In the year 1844 General Narciso Claveria succeeded in putting an end to the piratical excursions of the Moros of Jolo, Balanguingue and other southern islands. These marauders heretofore had been in the habit of attacking different parts of the islands, committing robbery and assassination and making many captives, their daring reaching the extreme of even entering the bay of Manila. On this account an expedition against them was prepared, and

after a fiercely contested battle, over four hundred Moros were killed and three hundred taken prisoner, over two thousand captives held by them were liberated, one hundred and twenty four of their cannon captured and one hundred and fifty of their vessels seized. By this severe lesson they were held in check for a considerable time and forced to live up to the treaty which they had signed. This state of affairs, however, lasted but a short time, and in February, 1851, General Antonio de Urbiztondo was obliged to leave Manila at the head of another expedition composed of four regiments of artillery, marines and militia, commanded by the heroic Father Ybañez. Upon his arrival at Jolo he attacked the Mores successfully killing a great number of them and taking eight of their forts along with a large quantity of artillery.

In 1862, while the Islands were being governed by General Rafael de Echague, cholera morbus again appeared in Manila although not with the same severeness as before.

In 1863,—a year of unhappy memory for Manila,—a tremendous earthquake occurred, which ruined the Cathedral and many other buildings of this city, causing the death of many persons. In 1877, while General Moriones was Governor, the project of the patriotic Carriero was carried into effect and the water work system of this city was inaugurated.

In the year 1880, while General Fernando Primo de Rivera, Marquis of Estella, was Governor, heavy earthquakes were felt in this city on the 14th of July of that year; they were repeated during several successive days with equal intensity. These earthquakes destroyed the buildings which the earthquake of 1863 had left standing and caused the greatest panic among the residents of the city, who fled to the outlying districts in search of safety. That nothing might be lack-

ing to complete the horror of this calamity, cholera morbus again broke out in the Capital, causing numerous victims and producing the greatest terror among the inhabitants.

In this unfortunate year the European cable was laid putting Manila in connection with the rest of the world, and in 1883 the first street railway system of this city was inaugurated. During the brief command of General Despujols in 1891 the inauguration of the first railroad of the Philippines was celebrated, the line running from Manila to Dagupan. Four years after, in 1895, the electric light system was established in this city, and in this same year General Blanco opened, under the most favourable auspices, the first Regional Exposition of the Philippines.

Finally, in August, 1896, the Philippine Revolution broke out in the province of Cavite against the Spanish domination.

The 1st of May, 1898, war having been declared between Spain and the United States of America, the squadron of Admiral Dewey entered the bay of Manila and destroyed the Spanish fleet in the port of Cavite; after a long blockade of three months and one half in the bay of Manila this city capitulated and the American flag was raised at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of August, 1898.

**Geographical Description:** The city of Manila is situated in the torrid zone, between East Longitude  $120^{\circ} 58' 3''$  and  $14^{\circ} 35' 30''$  North Latitude of the Greenwich Meridian,

**Situation:** Manila is situated in the central portion of the island of Luzon, bounded on the north by the province of Bulacan, on the south by the province of Cavite, on the east by the province of Morong and on the west by Manila bay.

**Extention:** This city has a superficial area of 683.84 hectares, approximately.

**Climate:** The climate is mild and temperate although not the most healthy in the Archipelago.

The season of the greatest heat commences in the month of March, when the south-west monsoon sets in, and in October the north-east monsoon ushers in a period of cool and agreeable weather.

**Temperature:** The annual mean temperature of the archipelago at the level of the sea is from 27 to 28 degrees centigrade, the maximum extremes being from 37 to 38 degrees, although, naturally, in elevated places the temperature is much lower.

**Hydrometry:** The maximum evaporation occurs in the months of March, April and May, in which the amount of water evaporated is from nine to ten milimeters per diem, the minimum of evaporation occurring in the months of July, August, September and October, in which the precipitation is abundant; the remaining months are those which most nearly approximate the average evaporation, which varies between 5 and 6 milimeters.

**Population:** The last census, taken in the year 1898, showed that the city had a population of 400,230, including 42,000 registered Chinese.

**Topography:** Manila and the surrounding country which forms the province of that name is generally level.

**Language:** The native language is the Tagalo dialect, but Spanish is very commonly spoken although more or less corrupted.

**Monuments and Notable Edifices:** The monuments existing in this city are the Magellan obelisk, situated on the public promenade of the same name on the banks of the Pasig; the obelisk of Simon de Anda, which is situated at the end of the Maria Cristiana drive; the statue of Charles IV, situated in the centre of the garden of the Palace square in the Walled City; the statue of Isabela II, in the Malate

square ; the statue of Archbishop Benavides, in the Santo Tomas square ; the statue of Juan Sebastian Elcano, in the City Hall, and finally, the Carriedo Fountain, situated at the Sampaloc Rotunda.

A visitor in the city of Manila who misses the imposing buildings, beautiful driveways and other public monuments of European cities will be right in saying that it is difficult to believe that this country has been for over three centuries under the flag of artistic Spain. Nothing similar to the cathedrals of Burgos and Seville is to be found in Manila, no evidence of that creative genius which has displayed its fantasy in the Alhambra or its severity in the Escorial, which builds palaces like temples and temples which are monuments of glory; nothing, in short, is to be found here to the Spain which has marked its passage through the world with monuments which are glories of architecture.

Nevertheless Spain has been here and here lived the great Herrera, who left no other monument to his memory than the church and convent of San Agustin, which building although it may not show the master hand of the great architect who gave speech to the stones of the Escorial, yet shows the thought of the wise mathematician who so successfully combined the forces of resistance that when everything else in Manila was destroyed this church of San Agustin still stood.

In order to explain this strange fact it is necessary to examine History, from the teachings of which we find that the city of Manila has been heavily visited by fire and by earthquakes. Shortly after Legaspi took possession of the city he planned the construction of a citadel at the mouth of the river Pasig, which he called the Roval Fort of Saint James, and near this he outlined the city, constructing several buildings for the public service and over one hundred and fifty houses for the inhabitants. For nearly ten years Manila continued to

grow, its buildings constantly increasing, and then it was reduced to ashes by a devastating fire, which took place on the 17th of January, 1583. Over twenty years of constant labor followed to re-construct the city, which labor was again offset by another terrible fire which occurred on the night of April 30, 1603.

These severe lessons taught the inhabitants of Manila that the wood which they wished to use on account of their fear of earthquakes was not the proper material; and the rich quarries of Luzon offered excellent material for solid constructions. Manila was then beautified by imposing buildings and the inhabitants constructed houses which according to contemporaneous records of that period "were equal to European palaces;" but all this grandeur was buried in the ruins of the earthquake of the 30th of November, 1645. The city of Manila continued to struggle, ever striving for beauty, that it might with justice be called the "Pearl of the Orient," but these efforts were constantly frustrated, either by fire or by earthquakes, and thus the XVIII Century passed and the present was ushered in without any of the monumental edifices which fill the ancient cities of Europe, although many buildings worthy of mention which were destroyed by the earthquake of 1863 could lay claims to beauty of construction. Those of the building which were not destroyed in 1863 were thrown down by the earthquake of 1889. The most praiseworthy efforts have been made by the Department of Public Works of the past domination to prevent the earthquakes from being the gulf into which the public wealth of Manila is cast, but that body was able to do but little more than beautify the districts of Ermita, Malate and San Miguel, in which many beautiful houses belonging to the rich citizens of Manila have been constructed.

The result is that architecture is compelled to content itself with low buildings and is almost unable to

avail itself of stone and other hard materials, the result being that the rigidity of the straight line is of necessity the rule followed; thus all the buildings in Manila which can be called notable have a certain appearance of smallness although their dimensions make them large. The so-called Palace of the City Council has a greater frontage than useful space; the Cathedral with its three naves formed by parallel columns resting on granite bases leaves much to be desired with regard to the arrangement of the lights; the church of Santo Domingo lacks the elevation which its style requires; the convents of the religious corporations are built with two façades, and in general, all of the churches are plain evidence of what I have stated,—that is, that notwithstanding the amount of space covered by these buildings, they appear too small to anyone looking at them with the eye of an artist.

An exception might be made to the building called Intendencia, in which both plan and intelligence are to be observed in its development, but the monotony of its lines wearies the eye. The church of the Jesuit Friars, called the church of San Ignacio is built in the style of the Renaissance and is very beautiful. The façade of this church is not only characteristic of the order to which it belongs but also shows what can be done with brick in the Philippines. The Normal School and the Observatory, also belonging to the Jesuit friars, and the Temple of the Carmen of the Recoletos, entirely constructed of iron on a system of triangulations with beautiful glass windows whose colors are worthy of admiration, are the only two buildings outside of the Walled City worthy of attention of the traveller.

Now that the new domination of the Philippines gives rise to hopes for better things in the future, it is not vain to affirm that the city of Manila, under

the American flag, will soon recover from its past misfortunes, again attain the rank which belongs to it and shortly reach a stage of greatness which will make it worthy of admiration among the other cities of the Orient.

The country of Franklin, of Edison, which counts among its citizens such eminent engineers as those who realized such gigantic works as the Croton water system of New York, the overland railways which unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, a nation which like the United States knows how to construct cities, on the wide streets of which are found such buildings as the City Hall of New York, the Capital at Washington and Faneuil Hall of Boston, and many others which are admired for their beauty and elegance, will doubtless find a means of making Manila the Queen City of the Orient.

**Constituted Government.**—Up to the present time no definite government of the archipelago has been established, although there is a Civil Commission in the city of Manila which has been appointed by the Washington Government, with legislative powers, encharged with the study of the Philippine problem. This Commission will probably constitute the future government of the Philippines, the military jurisdiction for the present continuing in its functions in the government of the islands, which it will do until the country is completely pacified. The Civil Commission is composed of the following gentlemen:

**American Civil Commission.** (Palace of the Ayuntamiento).

<i>President,</i>	-	-	-	William H. Taft.
<i>Commissioner,</i>	-	-	-	Dean C. Worcester.
“	-	-	-	Luke E. Wright.
“	-	-	-	Henry C. Ide.
“	-	-	-	Bernard Moses.
<i>Secretary,</i>				Arthur W. Fergusson.

**Military Government of the Philippines.** (Ayuntamiento).

*Commanding General and Military Governor.*

Major General Arthur MacArthur.

*Aides.*

1st Lt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U.S. Cavalry.

1st Lt. William L. Kenly, 1st Artillery, U.S.A.

*Chief of Staff.*

Thomas H. Barry, Brigadier General, U.S.V.

*Adjutant General.*

Samuel D. Sturgis, Lieut.-Colonel, U.S.V.

*Inspector General.*

Stephen C. Mills, Major, U.S.A.

*Judge Advocate, Secretary.*

Enoch H. Crowder, Lieut.-Colonel, 39th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Chief Quartermaster.*

C. P. Miller, Major, U.S.A.

*Chief Commissary.*

Edward E. Dravo, Major, U.S.A.

*Chief Surgeon.*

Charles R. Greenleaf, Colonel, U.S.A.

*Chief Paymaster.*

Albert S. Towar, Lt.-Col. U.S.A.

*Chief Signal Officer.*

James Allen, Lieut.-Col. U.S.A.

*Chief Ordnance Officer.*

John R. McGinness, Lt.-Col. U.S. Army.

*Chief Engineer.*

John Biddle, Captain, U.S.A.

*Assistant Quartermaster.*

W. E. Horton, Captain, U.S. Volunteers.

**Civil Government.** (Calle Beaterio No. 98).*Provost Marshal General.*

J. Franklin Bell, Brigadier General, U.S.V.

*Aides de camp.*

James P. Harbeson, 1st Lt., 12th Infantry.

John A. Huntsman, 2nd Lt., 36th infantry, U.S.V.

**Staff.***Ajutant General.*

Charles T. Menoher, Lieutenant, 6th U.S. Artillery.

*Judge Advocate.*

William P. Vose, Major, 6th U.S. Artillery.

*President Board of Health.*

Guy L. Edie, Major, U.S. Volunteers.

*Superintendent of Prisons.*

Wm. P. Rodgers, Major, 20th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Assistant Paymaster.*

T. D. Keleher, Major, U.S. Volunteers.

*Department Streets, Parks, Fire and Sanitation.*

Herman Hall, Captain, 21st U.S. Infantry.

*Member of Board of Health.*

Charles Lynch, Captain, U.S. Army.

*Superintendent, Public Prison.*

Holman G. Purinton, Captain, 29th Inf. U.S.V.

*City Engineer, Department Public Works and Water Supply.*

Charles W. Mead, Captain, 36th Inf., U.S.V.

*Department Prison Records.*

Charles W. Freeland, Chaplain, U.S. Army.

*Department of Inspection.*

Arthur R. Kerwin, 1st Lt. 13th U.S. Inf'ty.

*Department of Licenses,*

Harry G. Bishop, 1st Lt. 6th U.S. Artillery.

*Department Municipal Records.*

John W. Haussermann, 1st Lt. 34th Inf. U.S.V.

*Assistant to Quartermaster.*

Sam F. Bottoms, 1st Lt. 6th U.S. Artillery.

*Judge Inferior Provost Court.*

George P. Whittsett, 1st Lt. 32 Inf'ty. U.S.V.

*Chief of Secret Police.*

Charles R. Trowbridge, 1st Lt. 11th Cav. U.S.V.

*City Veterinarian.*

Eugene C. Batten.

**Sanitary Department.**

*Chief of Department.*

Charles R. Greenleaf.

*Aid.*

F. P. Reynolds.

*President, Board of Health.*

G. L. Edie.

**Engineers.**

*Chief of the Department.*

C. W. Mead.

*Chief Clerk.*

Charles D. Gooch.

## American Police.

*Chief of Police.*

H. E. Wilder, Colonel, 34th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Aids.*

W. A. Williams, Lt., 21st U.S. Infantry.  
Grant Gillespie, 1st Lt. 32nd Infantry, U.S.V.

## Supreme Court.

(Calle Palacio 47).

*President.*

Cayetano Arellano.

*Attorney General.*

Florentino Torres.

*President of the Civil Branch.*

Manuel Araullo.

*President of the Criminal Branch.*

Richard W. Young.

*Magistrates.*

Gregorio Araneta.

Julio Llorente.

Dionisio Chanco.

*Assistants to Attorney General.*

Tomas del Rosario.

Antonio Constantino.

*Secretary of the Gubernative Branch.*

Higinio Benitez.

*Secretary of the Civil Branch.*

Roman Espiritu.

*Secretary of the Criminal Branch.*

Ramon Fernandez.

*Secretary of the Department of Public Prosecution.*

Bartolome Revilla.

*Secretary of the Gubernative Branch.*

Ramon Salinas.

### **Offices in the Intendencia Building.**

Treasury (Room 2).

*Treasurer.*

C. F. Parker, Captain, 4th U.S. Artillery.

### **Office Civil Service Examining Board.**

(Room No. 3).

*President.*

Cayetano Arellano.

*Members.*

Frederick Heiskell.

Leon Pepperman.

S. Ferguson.

### **Auditor's Department.**

(Room No. 4.)

*Auditor pro tem.*

S. L. Adams.

*Employees.*

W. S. Jenkius.

W. A. Peverall.

A. M. Easthagen.

**Office of Patents, Trade-Marks and  
Copyrights.**

(Room No.    )

*Chief.*

George P. Ahern, Captain, 9th Infantry.

*Recorder of the Department.*

José M. Torres.

**Board of Claims.**

(Room No. 7).

*President pro tem.*

J. B. Porter, Major, 28th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Recorder.*

J. M. Liddell, Captain, 29th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Counsel for the United States.*

Hon. W. F. Norris.

*Stenographer.*

Miss Kate McIsaac.

*Interpreter.*

Miss Helena Moran.

**Department of Forests.**

(Room No.    ).

*Chief.*

Geo. P. Ahern, Captain, 9th U.S. Infantry.

*Stenographer.*

S. Edgar Smith.

*Translator*

Henry H. Murphy.

*Botanist.*

Regino Garcia.

*Recorder.*

José Villapol.

*Clerk.*

Gregorio Basa.

**Department of Records (Room 15.)**

*Librarian*

M. de Iriarte.

*Employees.*

M. Miranda.

R. de Guzman.

**Internal Revenue Department.**

(Calle de Anloague.)

*Collector.*

C. H. Sleeper, Captain, 37th Infantry, U.S.V.

*Assistant Collector.*

Ellis Cromwell, Lt. 39th Inf. U.S.V.

*Cashier.*

Teodoro Aranda.

*Department of Industrial Tax.*

Domingo Martinez.

*Department of House Tax.*

W. E. Jones.

**Custom House** (Muelle de la Reyna.)*Collector.*

James F. Smith, Brigadier General U.S.V.

*Deputy Collector.*

F. N. Colton.

*Cashier.*

D. J. Becker, Jr.

*Assistant.*

P. W. Wanderingcowtt.

*Accountant.*

G. M. Lack.

*Inspectors.*

F. Stanley.

R. Varfeld.

Chas. White.

Chested Murphy.

H. Page.

**Post Office** (Escolta.)*Director General of Posts.*

F. W. Vaille.

*Assistant.*

T. L. Stocking.

*Inspector.*

H. G. Masters.

*Superintendent.*

E. G. Hetzler.

*Cashier*

W. S. Parsons.

*Assistant*

H. T. Nolting.

*Recorder.*

H. A. Shannon.

*Superintendent M. O.*

L. M. Shellatuger.

## **Public Instruction.**

*Superintendent Public Instruction.*

Fred. W. Atkinson.

## **Native Police** (Calle Real No. 108).

*Major and Inspector.*

Tomas Goyenechea.

**A.** *Company—David Street.*

Captain: Gerardo Ayllon.

Lieutenants: Silvino Montero and Antonio de Goicouria.

**B.** *Company—Quiapo.*

Captain: José de Crame.

Lieutenants: Salvador G. de Lara and Eusebio Mójica.

**C.** *Company—Malate.*

Captain: Severo Obispo.

Lieutenants: Estanislao Somera and Manuel Morillo.

**D.** *Company—Sampaloc.*

Captain: Vicente Usac.

Lieutenants: Juan de Zúñiga, Wenceslao Dumayas and Queremon Puey.

**E. Company—Intramuros.**

Captain: Enrique Miralles.

Lieutenants: Luis Guirong and Felix Cortey.

**F. Company—Malabon.**

Captain: José Llobregat.

Lieutenants: Francisco Blanco y Juan Elveña.

**Naval Station.**

Rear-Admiral G. C. Remey is Comanding Officer of the Naval Station and of the United States Naval Forces in the Philippine Islands. His official residence is in Cavite and the Offices of this Department are established there, the only office of the Department in Manila being that of the.

**Captain of the Port** (Muelle de la Reina)  
(Queen's Wharf)

*Captain of the Port.*

William Braunersreuther.

*Chief Clerk.*

W. M. Taylor.

*Nautical Export.*

E. E. Alayden.

*Cashier*

R. L. Strayer.

*Asistant Cashier.*

E. A. Barretto.

*Stenographer.*

Mrs. A. Emerson.

*Custodian of Floating Property.*

Eugene Geary.  
W. P. Baruth.

*Boarding Officer.*

E. F. Dufresne.

*Entry Recorder.*

L. Limanoc.

*Clearing Officer.*

J. Palermo.  
S. Abad.

*Lighthouse Keeper.*

B. Calzada.

*Director of the Semaphore.*

F. Gogersa.

*Clerk of the Hydrographic Commission.*

John D. Chase.

*Interpreter.*

L. A. Barretto.

**Ecclesiastical Government.**

King Felipe II who called the city of Manila the head of the Philippines wished it to be the head not only in the political order, but also in matters of religion, and to this end sought from Pope Clement VIII and Apostolic Bull by virtue of which the Episcopal See of Manila was elevated to the category of Metropolitan See of the Philippine Island, divided into the dioceses of Cebu in the

Island of that name, that of New Segobia in Vigan, and that of Nueva Caceres in the Camarines, the number being completed by the Episcopal See of Jaro in Iloilo, created by Pope Pious XIX in the reign of Isabella II.

The present Archbishop of Manila is the Reverend Bernardino Nozaleda de Villa, the diocesis being governed in his absence by the Reverend P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, who exercises jurisdiction in the Archipelago as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

The Metropolitan See of Manila is the only one in the Philippines having an Ecclesiastical Chapter, which is composed of the following personal:

- A Dean as President.
- An Archdeacon.
- A Presbytar.
- A School-master.
- A Tresurer.
- A Doctoral.
- A Magistral.
- A Penitentiary.
- Two Prebendaries.
- Four Rationers.
- Four Half Rationers.
- Other Subaltern Priests.

At the present time the greater part of these prebends are vacant pending action by the Holy See concerning the organization to be given the Chapter of Manila owing to the recent separation of Church and State in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

- The Ecclesiastical Court is constituted by:
- A Vicar-general.
- A Prosecuting Officer.
- A Notary.
- And a Secretary of the Court.

The parochial administration both in Manila and the other provinces in the Archipelago is at the present time in the hands of the Philippine clergy.

### Religious Corporations.

Until the year 1898 the greater part of the parishes were administered by the religious corporations, which are named in the following list according to their seniority in the Philippines.

**AGUSTINS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in the same expedition with Legaspi, one of them being Father Urdaneta, in the year 1571 ; their convent is established on the corner of Real and Palacio Streets, No. 181 Walled City ; the representative of the Order is the Reverend Father Jose Lobo.

**FRANCISCANS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in 1577 ; their convent is established in Solano Street 340 ; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Juan de Dios Villajos.

**JESUITS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in 1581, and remained until the year 1768, at which time they left the Islands, returning to them in 1859 ; their convent is situated in Arzobispo Street, No. 145 Walled City ; the representative of the Order is the Reverend Father Pio Pi.

**DOMINICANS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in the year 1587 ; their convent is situated in the Walled City on the corner of Beateria and Solano Streets ; No. 78 the representative of the Order is the Reverend Father Santiago Paya.

**THE RECOLLECTOS.**—Arrived in the Philippines in 1606 ; their convent is situated at the southern end of Cabildo Palacio, No. 4 Walled City ; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Francisco Ayarri.

**PAULISTS.**—These friars and the Congregation of Daughters of Charity arrived in the Philippines in 1862 ; their convent is situated in Arzobispo Street

No. 145; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Jaime Ariols.

**CAPUCHINS.**—This Order came to the Philippines in 1896 to engage in missionary work in the Caroline and Palaos Islands; their convent is in Palacio Street, No. 306 Walled City; the Order is represented by the Reverend Father Alfonso de Morentin.

### **Foreign Consulates in Manila.**

#### *Austria-Hungaria.*

W. Wegelin, Consul (absent) A. Debrunner, acting Consul, No. 4 Calle Martinez.

#### *Belgium.*

E. C. Andre, Consul.—J. M. Poizat, Consular Agt.—G. Wolter, Chancelier, No. 6 Calle Hurtado.

#### *Bolivia.*

Rafael Perez, Consul (absent) Cosme Rosales, acting Consul, No. 2 Isla del Romero.

#### *Brazil.*

Miguel Henry, Consul.—Battle Bldg., No. 70 Calle Rosario.

#### *Chile.*

Antonio Malvehy, Consul, No. 84 Calle Echague.

#### *China.*

Chen Ye Chiang, Consul No. 94 Carvallo.

#### *Denmark.*

R. H. Wood, Consul (absent) F. Stuart Jones, acting Consul, No. 2 Calle Carenero.

#### *Ecuador.*

R. E. Barretto, Consul (absent) A. M. Barretto, acting Consul, Eo. 4 Calle Barraca.

*France.*

C. de Berard, Consul.—Marcel Maningue, Chancelier, No. 373 Calle General Solano.

*Germany.*

Dr. Fred Krüger, Consul.—G. Klocke, acting Secy. No. 331 Calle General Solano.

*Great Britain.*

Captain S. H. Harford, Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair, vice Consul.—John Maye, Surgeon, Calle de Nozaleda.

*Italy.*

Francisco Reyes, Consul, No. 19-21 Plaza del P. Moraga.

*Japan.*

Goro Narita, vice Consul.—T. Hojo, Chancellor.—R. Kawachi, Cancellor.

*Liberia.*

Ricardo Summers, Consul, No. 143 Calle Magallanes.

*Mexico.*

E. Batlle, Consul.—Batlle Bldg., No. 70 Calle Rosario.

*Netherlands.*

P. K. A. Meerkamp Van Embden, Consul.—A. S. Crecas, acting Consul, No. 277 Muelle de la Reina.

*Portugal.*

S. Jesus Alvarez Perez, Consul, No. 5, Plaza Moraga.

*Russia.*

C. D. Berard, acting vice Consul, No. 373 Calle General Solano.

*Spain.*

Louis Marinas, Consul General.—Nicolas Maria Rivero, vice Consul Calle Nueva, Ermita.

*Sweden and Norway.*

F. E. Coney, Consul (absent) R. Toovey, acting Consul, No. 323 Muelle del Rey.

*Switzerland.*

E. Sprungli, Consul (absent) J. Preisig, vice Consul, No. 76 Escolta.

*Uruguay.*

Manuel Peypoch, Consul, Calle Real, Malate.

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## **Historical Sketch of Commerce in the Philippines.**

The conditions of the Philippine Archipelago owing to its magnificent geographical situation, the extent of its territory and richness of its soil and sub-soil, give it the preeminent right to occupy a high commercial rank among Oriental countries, explain its past importance and give ground for well founded hopes for a great future.

The Philippines are apparently a continuation of the continent of Asia, stretching toward the Caroline and Palao Islands and the great American continent. They are the central point of navigation which unites the Old World with the new, and would be this centre if their

badly arranged customs tariff had not given to Hong-kong that which Nature has conceded to the city of Manila.

The Philippine Archipelago without political unity, with the islands opposed to each other, and even within the regions of a single island implacable hatred and animosity sustained by the ancient chiefs, it is easy to understand that Philippine commerce prior to the arrival of the Europeans was nothing more than that imposed by the bare necessities of life.

A new flag, with new men, who, from Manila, strove to implant an unknown civilization, attracted the attention of all neighbouring countries and excited by the novelty they approached, bringing letters of friendship and commercial franchises. Thus we see in the history of this country, first China, Japan, and Malacca, than the Islands of Java and Sumatra, and finally Cambodia and Bengal send to Manila their vessels laden with rich merchandise, which they either sold or exchanged for products of the country.

As Manila depended politically upon Mexico, its communication with the City of Mexico was continuous and regular by means of the famous Acapulco galleons, which at the same time brought to Manila the laws of the mother country and provided articles and manufactures of industrial Europe, returning laden with the rich products of the Orient,

The Acapulco galleons were, then, the first link in the chain of the commerce between the Philippines and Europe and were also the foundation of the wealth of the city of Manila. At that time there being no other city in the Orient to dispute its supremacy the city of Manila has been since the Sixteenth Century the centre of trade for all articles which are produced and Manufactured in the countries which geographers include under the name of Malaysia. Manila was the commercial deposit of the Orient ; to it came the trade

of China with its rich silks, of Japan with its lacquerware and porcelain, Ceylon with its cinnamon and nutmeg and other species, India with its treasure of pearls and precious stones, Bengal with its beautiful woven cloths, Siam and Camboja with ivory, sandal-wood and incense and Persia even contributed its inimitable carpets, rugs and other articles of merit.

This merchandise was purchased in the greater part by the citizens of the city of Manila, who sent it to Europe by way of Mexico, the Acapulco galleons being the means of communications, carrying rich cargoes, which brought in fabulons profits, returning to Manila laden with large quantities of gold and silver, which were distributed among the citizens of this city ; the city paid the State \$7,500 for the use of the galleon, for merchants at that time worked in unison.

In order that the enterprise might be managed with the greatest equity, the galleon was gauged in Cavite before a board in which the citizens of Manila were represented by one of the members of the City Council, and after the net capacity of the vessel was determined it was distributed pro rata among all the citizens, who were allowed to ship merchandise in the proportion corresponding to them, or to sell it to some other person.

The commerce of Manila increased day by day until by the middle of the XVIII Century the cities of Seville and Cadiz, at that time the emporiums of the commerce of the Indies, presented to the King a complaint stating that the commerce which Manila conducted with New Spain injured them to such an extent that they would be obliged to close up their cloth and silk factories as it was impossible for them to make headway against competition with goods imported from the Orient, and although the King paid heed to these complaints and limited to

\$250,000 the value of the cargo of merchandise which the Acapulco galleans were permitted to take on in Manila, this commerce continued until the year 1815, producing magnificent profits for the citizens of the city of Manila, who, under the impulse of such prosperous business, failed to pay the proper amount of attention to the agriculture industry of the country the first and principal foundation of wealth in every country.

The galleons were succeeded by the Colonial Company of the Philippines, founded by King Charles III who granted to it privileges and dispensed all his royal favor in order that a new and efficacious impulse might be given to wealth of the Philippines; but these desires of the Spanish monarch were soon found to be frustrated by the lack of skill of the managers of this great company, who, appointed perhaps by favoritism, lacked knowledge necessary to direct its affairs by an upright administration and always closed theirs account with enormous losses, the result being that the company was unable to make headway against such heavy depletions in its treasury. After continuous and bitter struggles, which are well worthy of study, the city of Manila finally succeeded of emancipating itself on the annoying tutelage of State in Europe, and with newly aroused energy commenced to enthusiastically develop the natural resources of the country, and guided by science again entered upon business enterprises of all kinds, creating new industries which gave rise to new questions of law which it was necessary to determine by special regulations in order that capital might be secure and operations not exceed the limits of justice. By Royal Order of the 26th of July of the year 1832 the Code of Commerce which had been shortly before promulgated in Spain, was made extensive in its application to the Philippines.

The city being regarded by the new Codes as a regular municipal corporation, the irritating monopoly of the powerful and rich become a thing of the past, and every citizen was at liberty to engage in commerce and society possessed the well founded hope that the competition of the many would result in the benefit of all. Nevertheless, this new régime did not bring to the Philippines as had been hoped a new commercial period, for the custom laws were constantly operative against it ; these, although bringing some benefit to the Government in the way of revenue, have always here as in other countries tended to crush and trammel commerce by preventing the development of the country.

In consequence but few vessels entered Manila bay for fear of the tariff restrictions ; such vessels as did anchor at this port merely did so for the purpose of taking on Philippine products. A line of frigates under the Spanish flag ran between Cadiz and Manila by way of Cape Good Hope and for many years kept Manila in regular communication with Europe ; but as these vessels were of an official character they were rather passenger boats for carrying public employees than commercial expeditions and although some little import and export business was carried on with Spain, commerce in general was inactive and a long period was passed in a forced inactivity and the lack of communication with the exterior world prevented the development of the resources of the country.

But the day soon arrived when the genius of the great Leiseps burst the barrier which separated the most beautiful part of the planet from the old continent of Europe, uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and thus brought East and West closer together and established between them commercial relations

required by the progressive movement of humanity ; the opening of the Suez Canal is a marked event in the history of the Philippines, a date of never-to-be-forgotten memory, for it ushered in a period of new development, opening new and wider horizons and throwing open to this country the aid of powerful moral and material influences which will give a strong impulse to agricultural, industrial and mercantile development, and will place it in a short time in the advanced position it deserves to maintain in the civilized world.

At the beginning of the year 1870 the Spanish steamer "Ebro" arrived in Manila by way of the Suez Canal, being the first steam vessel to make the voyage ; shortly after in 1872 a line of steamers belonging to a commercial firm, of Bilbac was established by which regular communication was maintained with this Archipelago and conducted such an active and important commerce that in three years the capital of the company was largely increased and the tonnage of the steamers was augmented from 14,800 to 26,790 tons, divided among the eight steamers constituting this line.

As a consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal the coasting merchant marine was considerably increased and interior commerce was developed with all the points of the Archipelago ; all this was concentrated in Manila in such proportions that the foreign commerce of the country rapidly increased and new markets were found for its valuable products in the principal cities of America, Europe and Asia.

With this commercial movement operating in the Philippines coincided the tremendous impulse in the development of industry which followed the termina-

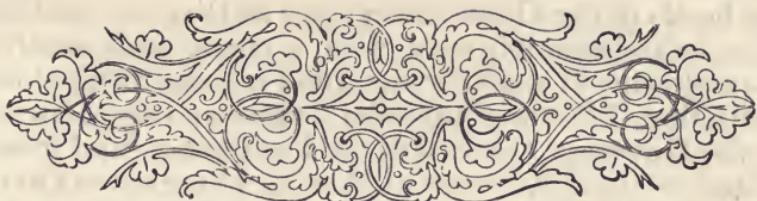
tion of the War of the Rebellion in the United States and which in a short time produced most marvellous results. It is strange to observe in the customs statistics that although Europe had been placed in so much closer contact with the Philippines, it was not Europe but the United States of America to which the greatest amount of Philippine products was exported, and this fact seemingly signified that America would some day be the sovereign power of the Philippines as it was already the dominating influence in its commerce.

In consonance with the new currents of liberty which were brought to the country by the Suez Canal, in June, 1881, the Government removed the monopoly on tobacco in the Philippines, opening a wide field to a constantly growing commerce; immediately after this event the powerful Compañía Tabacalera was founded with a capital stock of fifteen million pesos for the purpose of engaging in the tobacco business and colonizing extensive territory appropriate for the cultivation of the leaf. The Company established a magnificent line of steamers, which with all modern improvements, placed the Philippines in close and rapid communication with the rest of the world.

The notable increase in the interior traffic of the Archipelago gave rise to new necessities, which resulted in an increase of steamers, and in a short time a numerous and valuable fleet of coasting steamers existed in the Archipelago, which were a short time ago united under the firm name of "Compañía Marítima," and which with the powerful Compañía General de Tabacos, have done a great deal for the transportation business in all parts of the Archipelago and have given Manila the mercantile importance now held by it as the commercial centre of the Orient.

Such is the commercial past of the Philippines, sketched with a bold hand, faithfully showing the misfortune and vicissitudes which during the evolution of time have successively detained and retarded the development of the country and prevented the realization of its highest and most urgent necessities ; but there is no reason to doubt that under the active and liberal Government of the United States all the aspirations of this privileged country will be realized and that the powerful vitality of the Philippines united to the energy of America, will result in a brilliant future.





## THE MANILA OBSERVATORY



The Manila Observatory begin to work in a non official manner in the year 1865, under the direction of Jesuit Fathers, employed as teachers in their college in the walled city, generally known as the *Ateneo Municipal*. They commenced to work on their own account, and their principal object was the study of the storms called typhoons, so common in these regions. The first Father who acted as Director of the new Observatory was the Rev. Father Faura, and by his direction a series of observations were diligently recorded from September of 1865, but a regular Monthly Review was commenced at 1870.

In the year 1880 telegraphic communication by the cable was established between Manila and Hong-kong, and this event gave a much greater importance to the already very useful typhoon warnings of Manila.

The declaration of the Observatory as an official department was entirely due to the recommendations of the Authorities of Manila, and some of its more conspicuous residents, especially of merchants and officers of the Navy. After several sessions, in which it was felt by all that he aforesaid was a well promising project it was finally determined that the private meteorological Institution of the Ateneo Municipal should be converted into an official establishment, with two Jesuit Fathers

has heads of the Observatory, one as Director and the other as assistant Director, with a convenient number of employees to work for the good management of the institution. This determination was favourably endorsed by the Governor General of the Philippines, and transmitted to the Government at Madrid, where it was finally sanctioned. The Queen Regent of Spain, issued a decree dated 28th of April 1884, by which the Manila Observatory was officially acknowledged as a Government Institutions, with a regular subvention assigned for its maintenance.

The erection of the minor meteorological stations was sanctioned by the same decree, and immediately put in practice in the island of Luzon, where fourteen telegraphic stations, the most conveniently situated for meteorological purposes were provided with all the meteorological instruments necessary. All these stations were dependant on the Central Observatory of Manila, with regard to the condition and frequency of the meteorological reports, that had to be transmitted to Manila by telegraph.

Here it may be mentioned that by this time Father Faura invented his aneroid barometer, an instrument destined to make all persons able to detect the approach of a typhoon almost without any labour; this aneroid is generally known in the Philippines as the Faura Barometer, and has become so popular that it is to be found in nearly every steamer and in many sailing vessels of these waters, and in a great many private houses also.

In March of 1886, the Observatory was transferred from the walled city, to the handsome block of buildings it now occupies in the suburb of Ermita; this change of local conditions was much for the better, as every instrument is in its proper place, and the surrounding gardens afford plenty of space for outdoor observations: they are a pleasant surprise also to the many visitors that frequent the observatory. The geographical coordinates of

the place are long. 8<sup>h</sup> 3<sup>m</sup> 54<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>E</sup> Green. lat. 14° 34' 41" N.

With the removal to the new buildings, a new era dawned also on the work of the Observatory, which gained a much greater field for investigation, with the accession of two entirely new departments: namely, the Seismical Earthquake department and the Magnetic Observatory. These two sections were officially recognised by the Spanish Government on the 28th of October, 1888, and a convenient salary assigned to the officials employed in them. During the year 1897, was the finishing up of the building of the astronomical department.

**Meteorol. Depart.**—Some of the more important instruments concerning meteorological department are these:

Two large standard barometers.

Fortin and Tonnellot barometers for regular hourly observations.

Various aneroids of Father Faura, and Baroclimometers of Father Algué.

Standard thermometer by Küchler.

Fuess' standard maximum and minimum thermometer.

Several other ordinary thermometers, and the maximum and minimum thermometers of Negretti and Lambra.

A standard psychrometer by Fuess.

The photopolarimeter of M. A. Cornu.

An aspiration Psychrometrograph by Lambrecht.

The "Thermohygraskop" and "Welttelegraph" of Lambrecht, for the forecasting of thunderstorm and weather changes.

The "Polimeter," of Lambrecht, for observing the temperature, humidity and aqueous vapour tension.

Various Robinson anemometers and wind vanes.

Two portable Fuess and Richard anemometers.

The nephoscope of P. Secchi.

Two nephoscopes of Finemanar.

Two French photogrameters by Carles Echassous, constructor to Teisserenc de Bort.

Also two German photogrameters by O. Gunther de Braunchweig.

The Symons and Grosley rain-gauges, and other of different systems.

The ozonometer of James Clarke.

The Arago actinometer.

A complete higienic-meteorological observatory.

Screen for thermometers and hygrometer (Montsouris Fuess types).

The Universal Meteorograph of P. Secchi.

The standard Sprung-Fuess barograph.

Several Richard barograph, of standard types.

Two underground Richard thermographs.

The Richard's hygrometrograph.

The Richard anemoscope-anemograph.

The Beckley anemograph, by Negretti and Lambra.

The Chino-anemograph of Garrigon-Lagrange.

Richard's self-recording rain-gauge.

Casella's self-recording rain-gauge.

The Universal sunshine-recorder of Whipple-Casella. Richard's heliograph.

The Thompson electrometer modified by M. Marcart for the photographic record of atmospheric electricity.

Two open air stations with direct and self recording instruments.

**Seismic Department.**—The study of earthquakes and seismic phenomena, dates almost from the beginning of the Observatory.

Hourly microseismic observations were commenced in January of 1881, and in 1887 the monthly Review began to be illustrated with the monthly records of earthquakes that occur so frequently in some part or another of the Archipelago.

Instruments for direct seismic observations are these:

The horizontal Bertelli microseismometer.

One vertical microseismometer.

Two ordinary seismometers: one for horizontal, and another for vertical oscillations.

One pendulum for initial movements.

Two Criptophones: one of them has the surface of a paraboloid, mathematically traced out by the Dutch Jesuit Father Rankin, assistant Director of the Manila Observatory in 1886.

Self-registering seismic instruments.

The Secchi microseismograph.

The Secchi seismograph.

The Rossi microseismograph.

The three-pendulum seismograph of Gray-Mihie.

Newman's improved self-recording tide gauge.

One vertical microseismograph (a new devise).

**Magnetic Department.**—There are not many first class magnetical observatories in the world, but we assume that the magnetic department of the Manila Observatory is one of them.

The founder of this section of the Observatory was the Jesuit Father Martin Juan, who visited before he came to Manila, some of the principal magnetic observatories of Europe.

Instruments for absolute observations.

Brunner's theodolite.

Brunner's inclinometer.

Elliott's standard unifilar magnetometer.

The standard inclinometer of Dover.

Various instruments for direct observation.

Mascart's declinometer, for declination magnet.

Mascart's bifilar, horizontal force magnet.

Mascart's balance, for vertical force magnet.

Various instruments for photographic registering.

The same instruments of Mascart with the photographic magnetograph.

**Astronomical Department.**—Since the year

1888, the astronomical section has done a twofold very important business, 1st it has given every day the exact hour of noon, in Manila civil time, 2ndly it has regulated nearly all the chronometers of steamers and sailing vessels entering into Manila bay.

This department from its commencement had a good set of astronomical instruments, all of them very useful, though not very large.

Further on a transit instruments was acquired.

The final installation and completion of the astronomical department, began to near its end in the year 1894. The section was removed to its own proper building, a solid construction erected in the grounds of the observatory. Inside of this construction, there is a department destined for chronometers, all of which rest on a solid base of stone; another department is for the meridian circle, to which a photographic appendix will be added; here also is the great revolving dome, nearly ten meters wide in its diameter. The big equatorial telescope that corresponds to this dome, has a focal distance of seven meters, and the diameter of the large objective lens is forty-nine centimeters from end to end. The equatorial telescope has a grand and costly outfit of additional astronomical instruments, the most conspicuous of which are two large spectrographs, one of the Topfer type, made in Berlin, and the other made in London, by Hilger; the latter has a grating three inches long, and is one of the largest in the world, the Topfer spectrograph is of the same size as the one he made for the German Government at Potsdam. There are three other stone piers in this department, which are to be respectively occupied by a comet secker, a small photographic equatorial, and an equally small meridian circle.

Besides all the aforesaid instruments in the astronomical department there is another very important one which has been in regular use since December of 1895. It is a reflecting zenithal photographic telescope,

and its object is the determination of the latitude and the study of the variation of the same latitude. It is a novel instrument, of elegant construction, and invented by the Director of the Observatory, Rev. Father Joseph Algué.

#### Manila Central Observatory.

Director . . . . .	Father José Algué, S. J.
Sub-Director. . . . .	„ Juan Doly, S. J.
1st Assistant. . . . .	„ Baltasar Ferrer, S. J.
2nd „ . . . . .	„ José Clos, S. J.
3rd „ . . . . .	„ Marcial Solá, S. J.
1st Observer. . . . .	„ José Coronas, S. J.
Librarian . . . . .	„ Antonio Auger, S. J.

The Manila Observatory has been described at length, both because it is regarded as the most important scientific institution of its class in any city of the Orient, and because of the highly important services which it has rendered the public for many years past by its timely and correct warnings of the formation or passage of the terrible cyclones which are unfortunately so frequent in these latitudes, thereby preventing as far as possible their destructive effects, and the desolation and ruin caused by them.

#### University of St. Thomas.

In the year 1610 the Archbishop Miguel de Benavides and the Bishop of Cagayan Father Diego de Soria founded the College of St. Thomas, to which they bequeathed their libraries and a certain amount of money, which was subsequently increased by benevolent citizens.

At the petition of King Philip IV of Spain Pope Innocent X, raised his college to the category of an university by a Papal Bull of November 20, 1645, granting it the title of "Pontifical University."

By Royal Cedula of the 22nd November, 1732, the King granted the University the right to maintain professorships of civil and canon law, and His Holiness Clement X, by Papal Bull of September 2, 1734, granted authority to the college to confer degrees in these faculties and also in the faculties of philosophy and theology.

Finally, King Charles III by Cedula of March 7, 1785, conferred upon the College the additional title of "Royal," raising it to the rank of the highest universities in the Monarchy.

The university is under the direction of the Dominican friars. The courses in which instruction was given in the university during the Spanish domination are philosophy, theology, canon and civil law, and notarial drafting on the same plan of study as that followed in Spain; in addition there were courses given in medicine and pharmacy in the College of San José, which was dependent upon the University of Santo Thomas.

### **College of San Juan de Letran.**

This important establishment was founded with the title of "College of Saint Peter and Saint Paul" in the year 1640 for the purpose of giving primary instruction to poor children and orphans of Spanish parents; its founders were the Spaniards Juan Geronimo Guerrero and Father Diego de Santa Maria, an ecclesiastic of the Dominican Order whose corporation took special care of this establishment, which from the year 1683 has been known as the College of San Juan de Letran.

By the passage of time this establishment has been obliged to change its original organization and natives of the islands have been admitted; important improvements have been introduced to keep the college up with the advantages of the age and of recent years this college has become one of the best institutions of learning in the extreme East.

The college is provided with sufficient scientific material for the teaching of the higher grades, and possesses excellent chemical, physical and natural history laboratories, and also a library, academy of fine arts, study halls, studies for painting and drawing, a beautiful chapel and magnificent public hall and everything required by an establishment of its class. Recently this college counted two hundred boarding scholars and fifty-four hundred and seven day-scholars on its rolls, which fact speaks highly for the scientific and religious training received in it.

### **Course of Study.**

The school year commences in this college on the 1st July and terminates in the middle of March. Matriculation is open for primary and secondary grades on the 1st of June and closes on the 15th of July. Primary instruction includes four classes, which are: Lower Class; Elementary Class; Upper Class and Preparatory Course for the Second Grade.

#### **Grammar Grade.**

This includes five courses leading up to the degree of B.A., during which instruction is given in all branches included in the studies assigned to the requirements of this degree.

#### **Special Studies.**

Special instruction is also given leading up to the degrees such as mercantile experts, surveyor, mechanical experts, and finally there are in this college classes of fine arts, including music, drawing, stenography, telegraphy and gymnastics, and also an academy

of languages, in which French, English, Japanese, Chinese and Tagalo are taught.

### List of Professors.

*Rector.*

Marcos Laynes.

*Vice-Rector.*

Francisco Garcia.

### Professors of Secondary Grade.

Very Reverend Florencio, Very Reverend Francisco Solaum, Daniel Gonzales, Ricardo, Vaguero, Joaquim Recoder, Manuel Palacios, Calixto Priesto, Felipe Zabola, Felix Oses, Martin Vicandi, Donato Berrozabalgoitia, Antonio Fernandez, Dominga Bayazarra, Genaro Perez, Manuel Fernandez.

### Inspectors.

Manuel Gixaldox, José Verges and Francisco Martin.

### Professors of Primary Instruction.

Agapito Martin, Hilario Sanchez and Patricio Borcena.

### Professors of Fine Arts.

Primo Calzada, Manuel Giraldos, Rosendo Garcia and Acolfo Olbes.

*Solicitor of the College:* Hilario Sanchez.

*Fellows of the College:* Josué Sancuya, Alfredo Berzosa and Jose Arroyo.

### The Teachers' Normal School of Manila.

The object of this establishment is to train teachers for work in the public boys' schools in all the Philippine

Archipelago. It was founded by the Spanish Government and is in charge of the Jesuit friars. It was inaugurated on the 23rd of January, 1855.

**Board of Directors.**

Pedro Terra	- -	<i>Director</i>
José Ma Clotet	- -	<i>Secretary</i>
Tomas Barber	- -	<i>Professor</i>
Esteban Miralles	- -	"
Antonio Aumallé	- -	"
Sebastian Vives	- -	"
Manuel Flores	- -	"
Baltasar Ferrer	- -	"
Vicente Avelino	- -	"
Bruno Vilamala	- -	"
Manuel Lopez	- -	"
José de Azas	- -	"
José Triondo	- -	<i>Assistant</i>
Ignacio Vila	- -	"
Santiago Camps	- -	"
Joaquin Tricas	- -	"

In 1893 this establishment was made a superior normal school and one more course was added entitling graduates to the degree obtained from grammar schools.

In the preparatory classes the studies which entitle graduates to take up the work in its first years teaching are followed; these are Spanish and English, reading and writing and the rudiments of arithmetic and geography.

In the practical school for boys all the courses in elementary and primary and secondary grades are taught including English.

The school year begins in the middle of June and terminates about the middle of March following.

From the first day of June matriculation is open for all, and some eight days before opening of the new course entrance examinations are held for candidates for admission to the first year of the elementary course and lower for those who did not take the examination in March or failed to obtain a sufficiently high grade.

The practical schools for boys mentioned opens the same day as the other public schools of Manila and surrounding districts.

### **Nautical School for the Philippine Island.**

The school was opened on December 15th, 1899, under the direction of Lieutenant Commander V. L. Cottman, U.S. Navy. It was opened with twenty-two pupils. The school building is admirably adapted to the purpose.

Lieutenant Commander Cottman was relieved on December 23rd, 1899 by the present Director, Lieutenant George F. Cooper, U.S. Navy.

The system of instruction and discipline in the school are based upon that of the U.S. Naval Academy. The instruction is as thorough as it is possible to make it under present conditions. Monthly examinations are held at the end of each scholastic month; semi-annual examinations at the end of the month of November; and annual examinations at the end of the school year, the last of March.

The pupils are given all the practical work possible both in seamanship and Navigation. Later is hoped that the school will be provided with a small vessel in which the pupils may take cruises in the vacation months and also short trips in the Bay during the year.

The personnel of Director and Instructors is as follows:

<i>Director.</i>	Lieut. George F. Cooper, U.S.N.
<i>Instructor English.</i>	Mr. Ernest W. Oliver.
,, <i>First Class.</i>	Señor Don Juan Basa.
,, <i>Second</i> „	Señor Don Carles Diez.
,, <i>Third</i> „	Señor Don José Marcaida.

The pupils of the first year are designated Third Class and are instructed in Arithmetic, Algebra, English, Geography and elementary Drawing. The pupils of the second year compose the Second Class and are instructed in Geometry, Trigonometry, English, Mechanics, (Elementary) Geography and Drawing. The pupils of the third year constitute the First Class and the subjects of their instruction are:—Spherical Trigonometry, Nautical Astronomy, Navigation, Hydrography, Seamanship and English; also Chart Construction. All classes are given Practical Seamanship.

The object of the School is to graduate young men thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of Navigation and Seamanship, so that they may, in a short time, with the experience gained on board sea going ships, become able to handle a ship on any seas or in any part of the world.

### **Municipal Atheneum of Manila.**

This institution of learning was established in the year 1859, at which time, at the request of the City Council of Manila, the missionaries of the Jesuit corporation took charge of the charity school; the character of the institution at the present time dates from Royal Order of the Spanish Government of the 20th of May, 1865.

The professors in charge of different parts of the institution are named below:

## Administrative Officials for the Course of 1900-1901.

<i>Rector.</i>	R. P. Miguel Saderra.
<i>Director of Studies.</i>	P. Fidel Mir.
<i>Solicitor.</i>	Salvador Giratt.
<i>Secretary.</i>	P. Joaquin M. Martinez.

## Grammar Grade Studies.

*Professors.* *1st year.*

P. Antonio Benaiges.

*2nd year.*

José Carriga.  
José Alfonso.

*3rd year.*

Vicente Gimenez.  
Francisco Chorro.

*4th year.*

Isidoro de la Torre.  
Jaime Estrada.  
Juan Rebull.

*5th year.*

Ramon Vila.  
Jacinto Alberich.  
Salvador Ma Viñas.

*6th year.*

Jaime Estrada.  
Salvador Ma Viñas.

Special Studies of Industry and Commerce.

*Professors.*

Jacinto Alberich.  
 Isidoro de la Torre.  
 Fernando Diego.  
 Francisco Chorro.  
 Jacinto Alberich.  
 Joaquin Ma Martinez.  
 Fidel Mir.  
 Francisco J. Simó.  
 Francisco J. Simó.  
 Joaquin Ma Martinez.  
 Francisco Sanchez.  
 Augusto Fuster.

**Primary Grades.**

*Professors.*

Fernando Diego.  
 Rafael Villarrubias.  
 Nicolas Falomir.  
 José Antillon.  
 Veronico Olvis.

**Fine Arts.**

*Professors.*

Augusto Fuster.  
 Ramon Valdez.  
 Simylicio Solis.  
 Hipolito Rivera.  
 Donato Cajili.  
 José Lopez Lizo.  
 José Quadras.

### Opening and Closing of the Course.

According to Article 33 of the general plan of studies, the course will begin on the 16th of July and end approximately the 15th of March, to be divided into two minor courses, which will run from the 16th of June until the end of October for the first, and from the 1st of November to the middle of March for the second, at the end of which time all of the students will be examined.

### Manila Lyceum.

This educational institution was inaugurated the 29th day of June, 1900.

#### Board of Directors.

<i>President.</i>	Leon Maria Guerrero.
<i>Censor.</i>	Arsenio C. Herrera.
<i>Director.</i>	Enrique Mendiola.
<i>Secretary.</i>	Ignacio Villamor.

#### Council of Administration.

<i>Treasury Administrator.</i>	Mariano Limjapo.
<i>Auditor.</i>	Vicente Somoza.
<i>Members.</i>	Teodoro Yangco.
,,	Maximino Partero.
,,	Ramón Genato.

#### Professors.

Momico Estrella.
Geonimo Morales.
Pedro Mendiola.
Mariano Leuterio.
Yrinco Javier.
Manuel Franco.

*Assistants.*

Vicente Faustino.  
Mariano Ocampo.  
Eleno Dimbla.

**Faculty of Law Professors.**

*1st Course.*

Catalino Arevalo.  
Felipe Calderon.

*2nd Course.*

Bartolome Revilla.  
José Martinez Quintero.  
Modesto Reyes.

*3rd Course.*

José Robles Lahesa.  
Joaquin R. Serra.  
Pedro Ricacafont.

*4th Course.*

Simplicio del Rosario.  
Francisco Ortigas.  
Alberto Barreto.

**General Subjects.**

*Professors.*

Hugo Ilagan.  
Maximo Cabigting.  
F. A. Christensen.  
Miguel Zaragoza.  
Ignacio Villamor.  
Enrique Mendiola.  
Fernando Guerrero.  
Mariano Vivencio.  
Alejandro Albert.

*Professors.*

Felipe Calderon.  
 Manuel Franco.  
 Trinidad H. P. de Tavera.  
 Hipolito Magsalin.  
 Leon M. Guerrero.  
 Manuel Roxas.

**Special Instructions.***Professors.*

Fernando Canon.  
 Mariano Vivencio.  
 José Yurta.  
 Arsenio C. Herrera.  
 Crisostonio Villamil.  
 Melecio Figuersa.  
 Luis Torres.

**Music.***Professors.*

Antonio Garcia.  
 Simplicio Solis.  
 Isidoro Roxas.  
 José Prado.  
 José Estella.

**Gymnastics, Riding and Swimming.**

José de Azas.

**Royal College of Santa Isabel.**

This college was founded in the year 1590 and was established to educate Spanish girls orphans of soldiers; it is under the direction of the virtuous

Daughters of Charity, who with true abnegation care for the culture and education of the young girls, the educational work being divided into the three following classes :

**Preparatory Class.**

Elements of reading, writing, Christian doctrine, sacred history, Spanish and English grammar and department.

**Intermediate Class.**

Reading of Manuscripts, Christian doctrines, sacred history, arithmetic, Spanish and English grammar, metric system, decimals and department.

**Upper Class.**

The same subjects as in the preceding class in addition to geometry, geography, physics, astronomy, politics, natural sciences, pedagogy and hygiene.

Sewing and housework are taught throughout the entire course, and art classes such as painting, music and singing and piano are included.

**Teachers.**

*Mother Superior.*

Gaspara Melohor.

*Directoress.*

Josefa Gurbindo.

*Teachers.*

Maria Diaz.

„

Maria Lanigneta.

„

Maria Cenos.

„

Dolores Mascarell.

„

Angela Martin.

*Piano Teacher.*

Antonia C. de Vaca.

*Drawing Teacher.*

Francisca Peratta.

*Dressmaking Teacher.*

Asuncion Mor.

*Artificial Flowers Teacher.*

Elenteria Azpiazu.

*Teacher of English.*

America de Conzalez.

*Teacher of Domestic Labors.*

Aquilina Vega.

<i>Teachers of Domestic Labors.</i>	Faustina Pallas,
„ „ „	Modista Zubillaga,
„ „ „	Juana Huici.
„ „ „	Teodora Royuela.

### The Girls' School of Santa Rosa.

The Girls' School of Santa Rosa is under the skillful direction of the Daughters of Charity, who follow the same system and course of teaching as those of the preceding schools. The teachers are named in the following table:

<i>Mother Superior.</i>	Josefa Nuñez
<i>Directoress.</i>	Magdalena Moragna,
<i>Teachers.</i>	Teresa Fortuny.
„	Lorenza Tuchansti.
„	Josefa Irrasquin.
„	Gunresinda Reguejo
„	Trinidad Puynelo
<i>Teacher of Piano.</i>	Donato Cagili.
„ „ <i>Drawing.</i>	Teresa Fortuny.
„ „ <i>English.</i>	Teresa Fortuny.
„ „ „	Lorenza Inchausti.
„ „ „	Trinidad Puynelo.
„ „ <i>Domestic Labors.</i>	Teresa Sealles.
„ „ „ „	Fuliana Salcedo.
„ „ „ „	Conception Boquete.

### College of the Immaculate Conception, also Known as the Concordia College.

College of the Immaculate Conception, also known as the Concordia College, situated on the outskirts of Manila on the road to Santa Ana in a very picturesque place on the bank of the Pandacan river, which makes it both pleasant and healthful.

Young ladies are here given a complete education under the intelligent direction of the Sisters of Charity, who endeavour to make their stay most agreeable to the students and at the same time give them an excellent course of instruction.

This college has the same system of studie as that of Isabel, the work being entrusted to the following corps of teachers:

<i>Mother Superior.</i>	Florentina Ch. Lander.
<i>Assistant.</i>	Celestina Escalona.
<i>Superintendent</i>	Josefa Adserias
<i>Directoress</i>	Petra Saenz.
<i>Teachers</i>	Francisca Deltoro.
„ „	Josefa Farazona.
„ „	Elena Font
„ „	Celestina Yrigaray.
„ „	Josefa Hernandez.
<i>Teacher of Piano</i>	Mercedes Abejuela.
<i>Teacher of Drawing</i>	Cármén Parellada.
<i>Teacher of English</i>	Vicenta Meyer.
<i>Teachers of Domestic Labors</i>	Concepcion Porrua.
„ „	Cármén Capuz.
„ „	Maria Esnal.
„ „	Martina García.
„ „	Maria Velasco.
„ „	Pelicia Igartua.
„ „	Elena Vicuña.
„ „	Encar.ción Villahermosa
„ „	Rosa Guaz.

## Submarine Cable.

Cablegraphic communication in this archipelago was not completed until the month of April 1880,

when the first submarine cable was laid, placing Manila in communication with Hongkong from Bolinao in the province of Zambales. The line was opened to the public in May of the same year and in March, 1898, permission was granted for its removal to Manila, the cable being brought ashore at Malate, where the offices of the Company were opened to the public service at the end of that month.

The Visayas cable was inaugurated in October, 1897, and in the month of November following was opened to the public. The central station was established in Real street, Malate, in the building now numbered 545. For the convenience of the public there is a branch office of the cable company at Anloague No. 69. The Company also has stations at Iloilo, Bacolod and Cebu.

**The personnel of this Company in the Philippines, residing in Manila, is as follows:**

Superintendent in the Philippines, Herbert W. Jones; Second Assistant, F. H. Derrick; Supervisors, A. Irving and E. Paterson; Accountant, A. Grau; Telegraph Operators, J. Grau, J. O. Fernandez, V. Alcazar, L. Gayoso, B. Garcia, A. Sarmiento, F. Gardoqui, E. Llamas, E. Villareal, F. Marty, J. Soler, D. Torres and A. Alcazar.

In Iloilo: Superintendent, J. A. Pattie; Second Chief, H. Wilson; Telegraph Operators, M. Garcia, A. Caampued, J. Abraham, and J. Bayot.

In Bacolod: Superintendent, J. Musell; Operators, J. Juanengo and C. Montes.

In Cebú: Superintendent, W. O. B. Stweart; Telegraph Operators, S. Misa, A. Gonzalez and A. Gimenez

## Manila and Dagupan Railroad.

The Manila and Dagupan Railroad commenced operations on the 24th day of March, 1891. Its offices were established at the central station at Tutuban, which were opened to the public for the transaction of all business connected with the Company.

The offices of the Company are organized in the following from, gentlemen in charge of the same at the present time being:

*Manager of the Company.*

Horace L. Higgins.

*Chief Accountant.*

Roberto Brough.

*Chief Statician.*

Luis Moreno Jeréz.

*Chief Train Despatcher.*

H. L. Higgins.

*Assistant Train Despatcher.*

Oliver Saunders.

*Superintendent of Rolling Stock.*

C. L. Brouxp.

*Superintendent of Warehouses.*

Enrique Hogge.

*Track Superintendent.*

Jorge Moore.

*Head of the Train Dispatcher's Office.*

Regino Flores.

*Bookkeeper.*

Antonio Talanera.

*Inspector of 1st Section.*

I. Clark.

*Inspector of 2nd Section.*

Enrique Castellvi.

*Inspector of 3rd Section.*

Tomas Thompson.

*Auditor 1st Section.*

Mariano Melgar.

*Auditor 2nd Section.*

Luis Castellvi.

*Auditor 3rd Section.*

José Arceo.

*Chief Surgeon.*

José M. de la Viña

The following table shows the general of this railroad:

### **The Local Press.**

*The Manila Times.*—A daily published in English, commercial character, founded in the year 1898, telegraphic service, editor Wm. N. Swarthout, Manager Geo C. Sellner, editorial rooms and business offices No. 95 Escolta.

*The American*.—An American daily published in English, commercial character, established in 1898, telegraphic communication, business manager E. F. Seymour, editor Franklin Brooks, editorial rooms and business office San Jacinto street No. 93.

*The Freedom*.—An American daily published in English, founded in 1899, telegraphic service, business manager Douglas Young, editor Fred. L. Dorr, editorial rooms Calle Magallanes above Calle Real, Walled City, business office Escolta and San Jacinto street.

*Diarío de Manila*.—A Spanish daily published in Spanish, political and mercantile character, founded in 1848, recommenced publication in 1900, with special telegraphic service, publisher José M. a Romero Salas, editorial rooms and business offices No. 40 Magallanes street.

*Comercio*.—Spanish daily published in Spanish, commercial character, founded in 1869, with telegraphic service, editor José de Loyzaga, editorial rooms and business offices San Jacinto street No. 93.

*Noticiero de Manila*.—Spanish evening daily printed in Spanish, founded in 1899, with telegraphic service, editor Joaquin Pellicena, editorial rooms and business offices San Juan de Letran, No. 87.

*El Libertas*.—Spanish daily published in Spanish, Catholic organ, founded in 1899, with telegraphic service, editor Manuel Ravago, editorial rooms and business offices No. 85 Santo Tomás.

*El Progreso*.—Spanish morning daily published in Spanish, telegraphic service, founded in 1899, editor Victor del Pan, editorial rooms and business offices No. 108 Carriedo.

*El Liberal*.—Spanish evening daily published in Spanish, without telegraphic service, editor Juan Utor y Fernandez, editorial rooms and business offices San Sebastian No. 175.

*La Fraternidad*.—Filipino daily published in Spanish, evening, founded in 1900, editor Alfonso Montes, editorial rooms and business offices San Pedro No. 51.

*La Luz*.—Filipino evening daily, published in Spanish, founded in 1900, editor Ambrosio Flores, editorial rooms and business offices Crespo No. 91.

*La Unión*.—Filipino evening daily, published in Spanish, founded in 1900, telegraphic service editor Modesto Reyes, editorial rooms and business offices Salcedo No. 196.

*El Grito del Pueblo*.—Filipino morning daily, published in Spanish, editor Pascual Poblete, editorial rooms and business offices Gunao No. 18.

*Revista Mercantil*.—

*Daily Bulletin*.—Published in English, distributed gratis, contains purely commercial information, business offices No. 102 Carriedo, editor Geo. T. Rice, owner and manager Carson Taylor.

*El Progresso in English*.—Weekly paper published in English, of general interest, editor Juan de Juan, Carriedo No. 108.

*Bulletin of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce*.—A monthly paper of commercial interest, distributed only to members of the Chamber of Commerce, editorial rooms and business offices Carriedo No. 49.

*The Latest Fashion*.—Weekly review, business offices and editorial rooms calle Palacio No. 258.





## PHILIPPINE INDUSTRIES



In writing concerning the industries established in this Archipelago it is regrettable that it is necessary to state that the Islands have made little or no advancement in this regard for the work of manufacture is almost entirely limited to individual efforts, steam engines and machinery which so greatly increase the output at productive industry being very scarce in this country.

The Philippines for the present time are rather a wast center of production for raw materials which will supply future industries, because for the exploitation and development of the great riches which might be taken from the soil and sub-soil it is necessary to count upon the assistance of capital and machinery.

When one compares the varied manufactures turned out by the natives and the perfection in which they imitate any work of art, no matter how complicated it may be, with the rudimentary instru-

ments which they use for this work, it must be acknowledged that the Filipinos are as industrious as any other people. Their carpentry and cabinet making work, weaving, jewelry making, dyeing and others are conclusive proofs of this statement which on the other hand is justified by the well merited reputation which the Philippine Islands have gained at the two. Expositions at which they have been officially represented.

Industry is supported by the initiative of the few, the capital of many, and the support of all, and without this triplicate element, without the association of the capitalists and without the cooperation even of the natives, industries are found to be what they were a short time ago in the Philippines, "beautiful sepulchres in which are laid to rest a great thought and a small capital."

There has been no lack of men from time to time who have been plainly the great profits which might be realized by the establishment in the Philippines of certain industries; they have presented their ideas with the lucidity of common sense, practice and experience, but when applying to capitalists for the necessary assistance they have always been met with indifference, and thus the gigantic projects which might have been realized were never carried out, but in some instances have even been the ruination of their initiators.

It is a condition imposed perhaps by the Supreme Being that mankind does not always find combined in the same individual the creative idea and the executive capital, and hence the necessity of association.

The natives of this country being accustomed to the abundant crops which with the little work they receive from fertile soil, are but little given to expending the energy which is characteristic of

an energetic people and are always suspicious of any innovation. In consequence scarcely any support has been given in this country to those who have made scientific attempts to build factories, for the people, in their shortsightedness, have failed to see that a factory is to society what the sun is to the physical world.

Owing to this lack of industries the Philippines continue to pay large sums of money for imported articles, the raw material of which is abundantly produced here; among these are woven fabrics, iron mongery, canned food products, liquors, hides etc.

Another article which is specially worthy of mention is paper which like the other articles mentioned as now imported as though the best of materials for making paper from the finest to the lowest grade were not to be found here in abundance.

Fortunately, however, impelled by the individual force of progress, the Philippines have during the last few years felt that industrial movement which always precedes great transformation in nations; the initiative once begun has been successfully followed and the few failures suffered by manufacturers have not prevented others from continuing with their enterprises and seeing their labors crowned by a successfully installed factory operating regularly and paying satisfactory dividends on the capital invested.

Among these industries the following are worthy of mention:

**Factories of Hemp Cordage.**—This industry has reached a high stage of perfection and it may be stated that there is not an arsenal or manufacturing center in Europe which can turn out better cable and rope than that sent from the Philippines, the

fact that the amount exported increases every year being evidence of the esteem in which this article is held abroad.

**Saw Mills.**—In a country where building require to be renewed with great frequency owing to losses by fire and earthquake and which on the other hand counts upon forest of immense richness in timber, the use of saw mills is a necessity both for building purposes in the towns and for naval construction. There are a few saw mills in this city which are equal to the best in Europe and which are giving very satisfactory results.

### **Pressed Cement and Imitation Stone.**

—Two factories of this class have been established here during the last few years in which work of a high class has been turned out of which the Parochial Vicafage of the Agustinians of this Capital is good evidence as also the new seminary, which are a credit to these factories and assure them a prosperous future.

**Destilleries.**—The destilation of alcohol has reacted a high degree of perfection in the Philippines tanks to the important establishments which are in operation here with modern machinery. By means of scientific methods and excellent quality of wines and liquors, perfectly clarified, and equal in strength to the best in Europe, have been made from the sugar cane, the result being highly beneficial to the country not only by reducing the amount which was formerly expended for the importation of these products but also because they have placed on the market a product of unquestionable goodness and purity.

**Cloth Mills.**—The weaving of cotton and hemp fabrics with a mixture of silk and Jusi of varied patterns and well combined colors for use as dress patterns, shirts, etc., is an old established industry in many provinces of the Archipelago. A beautiful cloth is also made from the fibre of the pineapple plant which brings a high price. The provinces of Iloilo, Camarines and Albay are preeminent in work of this kind and the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur are noted for their manufactures of wool and cotton fabrics, which are much sought after for their strength and endurance. These products are truly admirable and their perfection is amazing when compared with the imperfect looms and rustic instruments used in the manufacture. A great future is evidently in store for this industry whenever steam or hydraulic power is introduced and the rest of the improvements of modern industry; the Islands can then count upon another article of export which at the present time is enterely devoted to domestic consumption.

**The Weaving of Palm Leaf Fibre.**—The perfection with which hats, cigarette cases, mats, curtains and other delicate articles of a similar nature are made from the fibres of nipa, buri, buntal and other palm leaves, in the several towns of Pangasinan, Bulacan and Tayabas, is worthy of note. These products are adorned with artistic patterns of varied colors, which greatly increase their merit, many of them being justly admired and sold for high prices. In the island of the Burias and Masbate mats are manufactured on a large scale from the palm leaf, and are sold in the Visayas and Manila for use in packing sugar. These mats, perhaps on account of the slowness with which they are made, have not yet been made an article of export. The

hats, however, have been exported largely and bring a good price. During the last quarter of 1899 ten thousand nine hundred and twenty six kilograms of them were exported to Hongkong, Singapore and Barcelona.

**Ship Building.**—In addition to the Cañacao ship yard in Cavite where coasting steamer go for cleaning and general repairs, there are also small stocks in other parts of the Archipelago, operated with a scanty force of workmen, in which ship building is carried on. In the towns of Palatuan in Albay, Magallanes and Bulan of Sorsogon, Unisan and Pitogo in Tayabas, Ragay of Camarines Sur and many other place some excellent pilot boats, schooners, brigs, and even steamer have been constructed with the excellent timber which is at hand in abundant quantities in the places indicated. These boat many of which are still in use, have given excellent results bot with regard to the solidity of their construction and the relatevely economical coats. This industry is bound to greatly increase whenever capital is available to instal saw mill machinery, set up the necessary apparatus and establish complete work shops with all the modern improvements of ship building.

Finally, there is another industry, the manufacture of oils and soaps, some of which are of excellent quality; and the distillation of a liquor from the nipa palm, which properly clarified is without the characteristic odor which makes it so disagreeable for public consumption.

**Tobacco Industry.**—When the excellent aptness of the Filipinos is considered for all kinds of manufacturing and mechanical work as also their faculty of imitating to perfection delicate work, it

can easily be understood that the tobacco industry has reached a high state of development in the Philippines. In the most important factories the celebrated Manila cigars are manufactured under the direction of Cuban overseers and New York superintendents. A class of cigars is produced the excellent quality of which loses nothing by comparison with the best of the Cabañas and Vueltabajo of the Island of Cuba. In the same way the hand manufacture of cigarettes is so perfectly conducted that it is difficult to note the difference between them and the best machine made cigarettes. The packages in which they are put are also worthy of remark for their excellent taste and elegance.

The output of the Philippine factories which is as justly esteemed in all the markets of America and Europe assure for this industry great prosperity.

With this we will bring this sketch of the industries of the Philippines to an end. Although some of them are as yet but of small importance, on the other hand others which were commenced only yesterday give promise of a prosperous future. As soon as capital and machinery come to the aid of these struggling industries a prosperous and lucrative future is assured them and the general interests of the country are bound to be considerably increased.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

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A country which like the Philippines is exposed vertical rays of the tropical sun and which is constantly fanned by ocean breezes and is acted upon by the influence of the varying winds which constitute the monsoons, crossed by a myriad of rivers, fertilized by the frequent rains and perpetual dew which its forests attract, covered by a thick stratum of organic matter deposited by the passage of centuries, must of necessity occupy the highest possible grade which regard to fertility of soil.

There is nothing more marvellous or surprising than the fertility of the Philippines, whether in the part which borders the shores in the higher or in the mountains. The most varied products of the torrid zone are found disseminated in abundance

everywhere, and there are not lacking many other plants peculiar to the temperate zones, and even some which more properly belong to the cold of northern countries when produced in the Philippines develop and even give fruit if the intelligence of man attends to them with solicitous care.

Notwithstanding the natural advantages of the country, it is a fact that these Islands although more fertile than the majority of countries produce much less than others which enjoy far less favorable conditions, to such an extent that with the exception of a few articles, of which description will be given and which are exported, the Philippines are obliged to import annually over a million of hectoliters of rice, this grain being the principal food substance of all the natives.

It is true that the superficial area of the country is almost equal to that of Italy but less than England and Ireland and six times greater than Belgium; still it is not in proportion to the density of its population, for while Italy has twenty six million inhabitants, the United Kingdom thirty two and Belgium six million, the Philippines have barely eight million inhabitants, and even although this great disproportion may not satisfactorily explain the enormous amount of importation, it is at least one reason for the lack of agricultural development.

The lack of industries and more especially those derived from agriculture, as we shall have occasion to observe, explain this apparent absurdity that a country with so rich a soil as this is nevertheless poor.

The nature of this work prevents a detailed and minute description of all the products of the Philip-

pines, and hence we will only speak of the most important, which we will divide into three groups for a better understanding, those which are the most important in Philippine export commerce being included under the first heading, under the second those which are the object of a special and limited commerce, and finally others which although at the present time are not exported are still in great demand in the commerce of the country.

## First Group

### Hemp.—(*Musa textilis*)

The plant for which this valuable fibre is extracted is exclusively peculiar to the Philippines; it is one of the various species of the banana which grows and develops on high, broken, damp ground, and is produced almost all over the Archipelago although the most productive Province are Albay, Leyte, Samar, Tayabas, Romblon, and the great island of Mindanao.

The little island of Marinduque produces the best grade of hemp, which is known as *quilot*; this fibre being exceedingly fine, white and silky is used exclusively in weaving fabrics and its price is much higher than the ordinary hemp.

The fibre is taken from the plant in a very primitive manner; the natives make a home-made frame upon which a knipe is fastened by which the filament is freed in an imperfect manner from the stem, and then spread in the sun until perfectly dry. This proceeding in addition to being very laborious and slow spoils a large quantity of filaments.

The fibres are generally from two to three yards in length, are white, fine and strong, but sometimes knives with a slightly serrated edge are used and this is what prevents the fibre from being freed from the woody part of the stock and it soon turns red on account of the damness it containe; this grade is the ordinary quality of hemp known as *lupison*.

In the principal markets of Europe and North America the demand for this valuable fibre is constantly increasing owing to the many uses to which it is put industries, more especially for wrapping the submarine cables, the manufacture of cordage, woven fabrics and many other uses which require enormous quantities of the fibre, the price of which in the Manila market during a period of ten years has risen from \$10 to \$28 a picul of five arrobas of twenty five pounds.

The preceding statements concerning the production and exportation of this article are confirmed by the following statistical data covering the last five years:

#### Exportation of Hemp.

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
1895	In order of importance shipping points are England, United States, Canada, Australia, China, Japan and various European points . . . .	1,664,590
1896	“ “ “	1,531,786
1897	“ “ “	1,804,756
1898	“ “ “	1,585,212
1899	“ “ “	1,201,476
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		7,787,820

**Sugar.—(*Saccharum officinarum.*)**

Among the various saccharine plants produced in the Philippines is the sugar cane, of which there are five classes: The Zambales cane, known for its softness; red cane, which gives good sugar, common in the vicinity of Manila; white cane, cultivated in the Laguna and Batangas districts; striped, which is very scarce; and the brown or Batavia sugar cane, superior for the richness and abundance, of the juice.

The provinces of Iloilo, Cebu and Negros and some of the provinces of Luzon are the most rich and productive points for the production of sugar; although centrifugal steam machinery is used for the extraction of the sugar, the method is nevertheless very deficient for the reason that the crushing of the cane by means of a mill only yields five per cent of the sugar, ten per cent remaining in the crushed cane refuse; then again, when the cane juice is subjected to a temperature of 180 degrees a large part of the sugar does not crystallize and is converted into molasses, taking on a dark red color, which considerably reduces its market value.

Notwithstanding these difficulties the increase in the production of sugar is constantly noted and it is now one of the most important articles of Philippines commerce; over thirteen million dollars per annum are realized, the principal markets being the United States, England, continental Europe, Australia, China and Japan, as shown by the following table of exportation for the last five years:

## Exportation of Sugar.

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance shipping points are the United States, England, China, Japan and various points in Europe . . . . .	
1895	" " "	3,697,332
1896	" " "	3,671,024
1897	" " "	3,2320,10
1898	" " "	2,856,661
1899	" " "	1,488,854
<i>Total exportation for five years</i>		14,948,881

Tobacco.—(*Nicotiana tobacum*.)

This valuable plant is one of the most important articles of Philippine commerce; it is successfully cultivated in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Nueva Ecija, the Igorrote settlements in Abra and Lepanto, the islands of Masbate, Romblon and Visayas, and especially in the beautiful fields of Cagayan and Isabela in Luzon, where the greatest quantity and best quality of tobacco is produced. The tobacco produced in these regions is equal in quality to the best Cuban output.

The tobacco plant has an approximate height of from one meter and eighty centimeters to two meters. The leaves are generally about one-half a meter in length by ten, twelve or fifteen centimeters in width and are of a bright green color.

The system of cultivating the plant in the Philippines does not differ much from that in Cuba, for while preparations are being made for growing by

extracting weeds from the soil and removing insects and worms, the plants are prepared in nurseries under the shade of awnings to protect the young plant from the action of the sun. The plants are transplanted to the field two months after sowing; a month after transplantation of the tobacco the top is cropped and the leaf commences to ripen. When ripe the leaf is cut and hung in the warehouses used for curing.

When the leaves are perfectly dry they are a dark color and are then packed in large bundles covered with a piece of matting. These have to be turned every twenty days to prevent the tobacco from fermenting, and finally when the leaves are in proper condition for manufacture they are tied in bundles of 100 each, assorted according to size, and made up into compressed bales weighing from two to four quintals each and are ready for exportation. The following table shows what has been the exportation of this article in the last five years:

#### Exportation of Tobacco.

Years	DESTINATION	Quintals
1895	In order of importance shipping points are Europe, Singapore, China and Japan. . . . . . . .	207,371
1896	," , , , , , ,	219,720
1897	," , , , , ,	306,712
1898	," , , , , ,	175,170
1899	," , , , , ,	114,261
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		1,033,243

**Cocoanut.—(*Coccus mucifera.*)**

This valuable tree which yields great variety of useful products grows in almost all parts of the Archipelago but is found in greatest abundance and richness in the province of Tayabas, Laguna, Samar, Leyte and Romblon, in which it is a most important articles of commerce.

The cocoanut palm requires dry, sandy soil and gives best results when near the seashore. The tree is grown by planting a cocoanut when ripe and in seven or eight years commences to bear fruit in close bunches of ten or more cocoanut. When the cocoanut is ripe is and falls got the ground the husk is removed, thi being usesd largely in the is lands for caulking vessels. The shells of the cocoanut is then split and the mea of the nut is taken out and dried in the sun and is then known as copraz. This copraz is shipped to Europe and the cocoanut oil extracted, which is largely used for lubricating machinery, illumination, perfumery and in other branches of industry.

The price of this product in the Manila market is about \$6 a picul, with a constantly increasing demand; the exportation of copraz during the last five years is shown by the following table:

**Exportation of Copraz.**

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance shipping points are Europe, China, Japan and India . . . . .	
1895	" " "	593,671
1896	" " "	607,529
1897	" " "	800,437
1898	" " "	263,402
1899	" " "	299,322
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		2,567,361

**Coffee.—(*Coffea arabica*.)**

A great many parts of the Philippines produce the coffee shrub. For its cultivation scarcely any care is required except during the first period of growth when it requires the shade of other trees and protection against weeds.

This rich berry has been one of the most important articles of commerce in Batangas, Cavite, Abra, Lepanto, Cebu, Zamboanga and Mindanao, but in the last twelve years its production has decreased so much, especially in the last two provinces, that at the present time the bush is almost entirely extinct owing to an insect which attacks the root inflicting the same ravages upon the coffee bush as the filoxera does upon the grape vine.

In the year of 1883 7,622,789 kilograms were exported from the Philippines, and fourteen years afterwards, in 1897, only 100,000 kilograms of this article were exported, the decadence being very rapid as is shown by the following table:

**Exportation of Coffee.**

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
1895	In order of importance shipping points are Europe, China, Japan and India . . . . .	3.287
1896	“ “ “	1.432
1897	“ “ “	1.650
1898	“ “ “	220
1899	“ “ “	780
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		7,639

## Second Group.

### Indigo.—(*Indigofera tintorea.*)

Indigo is a plant easily cultivated in the Philippines and resists the greatest heat; it is prepared by very primitive methods and its production has diminished considerably although it is still grown in large quantities in Laguna, Pangasinan and Ilocos.

Indigo grown in the Philippines is superior in quality to that of Hindustan, and brings in the Manila market \$ 55 per picul for first class, \$ 50 per picul for second class, and \$ 40 per picul for third class. This being one of the articles which are monopolized by the Chinese and is dealt in exclusively by them.

## Exportation of Indigo

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
1895	In order of importance the shipping are China, Japan, Singapore and points in Europe . . . . .	237
1896	," , , ,	1,207
1897	," , , ,	3,510
1898	," , , ,	1,050
1899	," , , ,	2,420
<i>Total exportation in five years.</i>		8,418

Sibucao.—(*Casalpinia sappana*.)

The Sibucao tree abounds in the forests of the Philippines. The wood is of an orange red color and produces a red dye material similar to the Campeachy or Brazil wood, used for dyeing woolen and cotton fabrics.

This product is monopolized by the Chinamen in the Manila market, they doing the business exclusively. For been noted in the last few years a gradual and continual reduction has been noted in the exportation of this article, as shown in the following table:

Exportation of Sibucao.

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
1895	In order of importance the shipping points are China, Japan and England	38,919
1896	„ „ „	74,396
1897	„ „ „	55,990
1898	„ „ „	25,480
1899	„ „ „	7,100
<i>Total exportation of five years.</i>		201,885

**Mother of Pearl.**—(*Meleagrina margatifera lim*)

The waters of this Archipelago abound in shells fish of suc rare species and of such varied uses that it is amazing to run over the list which, commencing with the Taclobo (*tridiana gigas lim*) terminates in the diminutive Sigay (*cyproca moneta lim*) which is found in the Visayan waters in great quantities and for a long time served the purpose of coin in these Oriental regions.

With the exception of sell fish used for food, the greater par are collected by the natives for the sake of the shell, which is highly esteemed in the Oriental markets and in Europe for incrustations in carved woods and for other ornamental purposes.

The mother of pearl is known to the natives by different names, and although it is found in almost all of the waters of the Philippine Islands, it is

especially abundant in the southern part of the Archipelago, Joló, Surigao and Calamianes being the only places where shell fishery is carried on at the present time. Not only for the sake of the pearls which are of fair size and of excellent quality, but more especially for the shell, to which medicinal qualities are attributed, although, perhaps, this belief is not supported by science.

Mother of pearl is quoted in the market of Manila at \$55 to \$60 per picul, and black shells are worth from \$36 to \$40 per picul. This article is also exclusively dealt in by the Chinese, its exportation for the last five years being shown by the following table:

#### Exportation of Mother of Pearl

Years	DESTINATION	Piculs
	In order of importance the shipping points are England, Singapore, China and Japan. . . . .	.
1895	" " "	168
1896	" " "	67
1897	" " "	440
1898	" " "	35
1899	" " "	18
<i>Total exportation for five years.</i>		728

#### Tortoise Shell.—(*Chilone intricata lim.*)

Another article of exportation is tortoise shell. The transparent shell of the tortoise is called.

Modern science, contrary to vulgar opinion, has included this animal in the genus reptiles; two species of families are known, being in commerce named large and small tortoises.

The shell of the latter is more valuable in commerce than that of the other shell as it is more transparent and much thicker and consequently is adaptable to many other uses of greater utility and elegance; it is largely used in industry.

The natives of the islands of Joló, Paragua, Surigao, and Calamianes are those engaged in this lucrative commerce; the tortoise shell brings an excellent price in the Manila market and is quoted at \$7.50 per kilogram for the first class, \$6 per kilogram for the second, and \$4 for the third class. This is another article exclusively monopolized by the Chinese.

#### Edible birds Nests.

In the southern islands of this Archipelago and especially in the Calamianes Islands, is found a small bird, which is held in high esteem, not for the delicacy of its flesh, the brilliancy of its plumage or the harmony of its song, but, singularly enough, solely for its nest.

This bird is known in Natural History as *Collocalia trofloytes*, and by the natives of the Calamianes by the name of *Salaganin*. It builds its nest among the rocks near the seashore, the material used by it being a delicate fibre, of snowy whiteness, which it makes either from the sea foam or from marine plants, and with it is weaves a cylindrical nest some ten centimeters in length and slightly curved in the shape of a segment of a circle. This is fastened by one of the fibres to the rock and the nest hangs suspended freely.

At the sight of this beautiful and delicate work, in which are combined all the figures of geometry, it is difficult to believe that this is the work of a bird.

and that its purpose is to serve as a deposit for the bird's eggs; nevertheless this is a fact, and this nest is a valuable article of export to other countries, where it is used as an article of food and is considered to be so nourishing that many people believe that there is no food substance superior to it.

Dissolved in hot water this nest gives out an oily substance, which is highly nutritious, with none of the objectionable factures of meat for the delicate stomach; on this account it was first used exclusively as a diet for the sick, but subsequently came to be regarded as a delicacy and is eaten as such by the mandarins and magnates of China, who pay for it the highest prices.

In the Manila market these edible nests when brought from the Calamianes are worth \$45 to \$50 dollars a picul; those coming from Zamboanga being of inferior quality bring lower prices. This business being exclusively in the hands of the Chinese.

**Balate.**—(*Holoturia scabra, jager.*)

Balate is somewhat similar to the edible nest on account of its value and also because of the place in which it is found; it is a species of worm, of an oblong figure, some fifteen centimeters in length and eight centimeters in thickness, being found on reefs which are submerged at high water.

No organs can be distinguished in it and no shell protects it; only from its movements can it be placed in the animal kingdom. Its exterior aspect shows it to be a small substance somewhat viscous, which the Chinese esteem very highly as a delicacy. Although they sometimes eat it raw they generally prefer it dried, and for this purpose is sometimes cut in longitudinal sections, and after being smoked by resinous woods possesses an excellent taste.

The value of this article in the market is from \$35 and \$40 a picul; abroad, especially in China, high prices are to be had for this article, and consequently commerce in it is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese.

### Third Group

#### Rice.—(*Oryza sativa.*)

This cereal is the principal article of food of the Philippine people and is produced more or less in all the Archipelago although the provinces which grow the largest crops of this grain are Pangasinan, Ilocos, Zambales, Antique and Camarines, from which places it is brought into the Manila market and is generally quoted at from \$4 to \$6 a cavan.

There are two species of rice, -highlands and irrigated. In many places where the latter class is grown two and even three crops are produced a year, but in all parts of the Islands the work of planting, gathering and thrashing the grain is carried on in a very primitive and rudimentary manner. If the land were cultivated with steam plows and the crop gathered by means of modern machinery, the increase in profits would doubtless be immense.

Nevertheless there are over one hundred different varieties of this grain, from the finest superior quality to the red and blanck rice which although very nutritous is used only by the lower classes. The total production of rice is large but it is not sufficient to supply the local demands of the Archipelago and hence is not exported but on the contrary is imported in large quantities from China. The following table will show the amount of rice

imported to the Philippines from Saigon during the last ten years:

1891	Imported	44,887	Tons.
1892	„	28,019	„
1893	„	36,368	„
1894	„	23,730	„
1895	„	5,580	„
1896	„	3,388	„
1897	„	„	„
1898	„	„	„
1899	„	41,329	„

**Cotton.—(*Gossypium Arboreum.*)**

The plant which produces cotton is a shrub barely two yards in height, of slim trunk, which produces a fruit about the size of a small lemon, which the Tagalos call *bulac* and the Visayans *Gapas*. When ripe the fruit opens and shows the white, fine cotton attached to small black seeds, which are the natural means of propagation.

It is very abundant in the Philippines, where it grows wild, especially in the Visayas. In Iloilo and Cebu large quantities of cotton are gathered and some very good fabrics are woven from it, as also in several provinces of Luzon, especially in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. In these latter provinces a number of different kinds of fabrics are woven by the natives, some of them being of great merit.

It is much to be regretted that this valuable plant is not given more attention in the Philippines, for up to the present time there are no large cotton plantations although owing to the ease of its production it might with a little care become in a

short time one of the greatest sources of wealth of the Archipelago.

**Cocoa.**—(*Theobrama cacao Lim.*)

This plant is a native of Mexico, but has been grown very successfully in the Philippines, where it is quite abundant. The fruit fragrant, oily and substantial, being equal to the best Caracas cocoa, but notwithstanding this fact but little attention has been devoted to it and there are no large plantations of this valuable product.

Batangas, Laguna, Cavite and other provinces of Luzon produce the shrub, but it is most frequently found in the Visayas and more especially in the great Island of Mindanao which produces a very superior quality of the cocoa. This article which could be made of great importance is not exported as the entire product is at the present time consumed in the Archipelago. In the market of Manila it brings from \$55 to \$60 per cavan.

**Woods.**

This is one of the greatest sources of wealth the Philippines and constitutes an important branch of commerce. A great variety of fine timber suitable for all kinds of building is found in the forests of the Archipelago. This source of wealth might be developed to a far greater extent if it were not for the difficulties encountered in the way of transportation to shipping points.

Numbers of lumber camps have been established in different provinces of the Archipelago, the most important being the ports of Laguimanoc, Pitogo and Unisan, in Tayabas; Ragay, Panganiran and Camaroon, in Camarines; Pinamalayan and port of Galera of Mindoro; several ports in Masbate and Ticao; Samar, Leyte, and especially in Mindanao, where a perfect treasure-house of valuable forest trees exists.

From these different places cargoes of the following named wood are brought to Manila.

*Molave*.—(*Vitex a tissima*) A very hard durable wood of yellowish color, used for all kinds of building; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cubic foot according to class.

*Tindalo*.—(*Afzelia homboidea* Vidal) A red wood, hard and fine, useful for furniture making and building of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.70 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Ebony*.—(*Dios pyros Ebenaster*) A black wood, fine and hard, much use in fine cabinet work its value in the Manila market is not cuoted.

*Ipil*.—(*Afzelia bijuca*) A dark red color wood, very hard, and excellent for building purposes of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Narra*.—(*Pterocarpus imuneus*) A wood of a reddish yellow color, fine and used for building and cabinet work; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Calantas*.—(*Cedrela toona*) Color dark red, light and hard; used for ship building and cabinet work; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cubic foot.

*Acle*.—(*Pithecellobium acle*, Vidal) A wood of dark color strong and hart, useful for building of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.30 to \$1.75 per cubic foot.

*Doñgon*.—(*Sylvatica*, Vidal) Of dark color, strong and hart, used for building purposes; its value in the Manila market is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cubic foot.

*Lauan*.—(*Ansopera taurifer*) A hard and fibrous wood, used for shipbuilding; its value in the Manila market is from 50 to 75 cents per cubic foot.

*Palomaria*.—(*Calophyllum inopillum*) Used for

shipbuilding; its value in the Manila market is 75 cents per cubic foot.

*Mangachapoy*.—(*Shorea magachapoy*) A good wood, used for the masts of vessels and shipbuilding in general; its value in the Manila market is from 75 cents to \$1.00 per cubic foot.

*Guijo*.—(*Shorea robusta*) There are two kinds of this wood, white and red, used for building purposes of all kinds; its value in the Manila market is 75 cents to \$1 per cubic foot.

*Baticulin*.—(*Litsea obtusata*) Light, hard wood, used for flooring and cabinet work; its value in the Manila market is from 50 to 75 cents per cubic foot.

The prices quoted above vary according to the quantity, quality and dimensions of the lumber; the immediate demand in the market for certain classes also having a strong bearing on the price.

It is to be observed that prior to the year 1898 the prices in this market of the woods named were from twenty five to fifty cents per cubic foot.

#### **Mastic, guns and Rosin.**

Following commercial usage, the division of these three products may be accepted although it is scarcely scientific, and under these names may be included every substance segregated from wood of trees whether produced naturally or by artificial means.

Both mastic and rosin of delicate aroma are found abundantly in the forests of the Philippines and it is not rare to find regular deposits of these substances which have been formed at the foot of trees by the course of time. The natives use mastic for fumigation and other medicinal uses and use rosin for illuminating purposes in their houses and on their voyages by land and sea.

The forests of the Archipelago are rich in many varieties of the *Capilionaceos*, *Gutiferos*, *Comi-*

feras and *Disterocarpeas* families, and hence it is logical to infer that if rosin is gathered in large quantities gums will not be less plentiful as they are also the product of the same tree, a crystalline, odorless gum, easily soluble in water and known to commerce as gum arabic; gutta percha, gum-ammoniac, largely used in medicine, copal gum and gutta percha, all these are found in the forests of the Philippines, although having been but little exploited commerce in these articles has not the importance which it should have and which the value of these products warrants.

The natives of the southern islands are familiar with the preparation of a product made with gum and which is very similar to that called gumaline, so largely used in painting, and they use it for preventing their weapons rusting and for polishing wood, first tinging it the desired color, which the gumaline makes firm and brilliant.

Almost all of the commerce in this article is conducted in the interior of the islands, among the inhabitants of the forests and the Chinese who live in the neighboring towns, and who bring it to Manila, more or less adulterated, for exportation.

A close and exhaustive study of the Philippine forests is necessary to show the great amount of wealth which exists both in these articles and in the medicinal substances there in contained, which at the present time are exported with great loss to public wealth of the islands and with little credit to the inhabitants who thus show their ignorance of the products of their own country.



## VALUATION OF THE GENERAL

	1895.
Hemp . . . . .	\$ 13,317,000
Sugar . . . . .	,, 12,239,000
Tobacco. . . . .	,, 2,707,750
Elaborated tobacco . . . . .	,, 1,786,000
Coprax. . . . .	,, 2,898,000
Coffee . . . . .	,, 150,000
Indigo . . . . .	,, 2,500
Sibucao. . . . .	,, 58,000
Mhoter of Pearl. . . . .	,, 6,000
Fell's . . . . .	,, 28,800
Gum-arabic. . . . .	,, 26,000
Cordage . . . . .	,, 50,700
American agave . . . . .	,, 10,800
Rice . . . . .	,, 50,000
<i>Totals.</i>	<hr/> \$ 33,330,550

## EXPORTATION FROM 1895 TO 1899.

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
\$ 11.200,000	\$ 13.340,000	\$ 15.587,316	\$ 7.589,600
,, 15.400,000	,, 13.134,000	,, 13.291,169	,, 8.401,500
,, 2.800,000	,, 4.142,000	,, 1.978,034	,, 1.871,392
,, 2.000,000	,, 2.125,000	,, 1.318,080	,, 1.629,114
,, 2.750,000	,, 4.065,000	,, 1.755,251	,, 1.918,500
,, 59,000	,, 66,000	,, 8,820	,, 31,240
,, 25,000	,, 95,000	,, 21,040	,, 97,500
,, 70,000	,, 93,003	,, 38,740	,, 10,500
,, 3,000	,, 17,500	,, 1,365	,, 600
,, 14,500	,, 39,000	,, 51,678	,, 51,364
,, 10,000	,, 33,000	,, 9,342	,, 4,000
,, 55,500	,, 65,000	,, 35,220	,, 7,530
,, 21,000	,, ,	,, ,	,, ,
,, ,	,, ,	,, ,	,, ,
\$ 34.408,000	\$ 37.214,503	\$ 34.096,055	\$ 21.612,840

Month	1940	1941	1942
January	1000	1000	1000
February	1000	1000	1000
March	1000	1000	1000
April	1000	1000	1000
May	1000	1000	1000
June	1000	1000	1000
July	1000	1000	1000
August	1000	1000	1000
September	1000	1000	1000
October	1000	1000	1000
November	1000	1000	1000
December	1000	1000	1000

—\* LIST \* —

OF THE

STORES AND PUBLIC PLACES

IN THE

CITY OF MANILA



— «Тэл» —

БАРЫ

БАРЫ СИЛУЕТЫ СИЛУЕТЫ

БАРЫ

БАРЫ СИЛУЕТЫ

БАРЫ СИЛУЕТЫ

## Academies:

## Agencies:

<i>Custom House</i>		
Barretto and Co.	Barraca	4
Carman and Co.	Barraca	4
Finlay and Co.	Barraca	2
Gasquez, Edward	M.e de la Reina	259
Nelo and Camps, John	Barraca	55
Rionda, C.	Barraca	4
Sola and Co.	Barraca	35

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S. Miguel Station	Malacañang	168
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Paco Station	Real Paco	417
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**Building Materials:**

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**Banks:**

*Chartered Bank of India Australia and China.*

Incorporated under Royal Grant of 1853.—Fiscal Agents of the Government and Bankers for the War

Department in the Philippine Islands.—Principal Office, London

Capital (Fully paid up). . £800,000 Sterling.

Reserve Fund . . . . . 525,000 , ,

Liabilities of Share Holders. 800,000 , ,

Drafts Bought and Sold on Spain, England, France, Germany, America, India, Australia, China, Japan, Java, etc. General Banking, Business transacted.—Manila Office, Plaza de Cervantes.—R. W. Brown, Agent.

## Banks:

### Spanish Philippine Bank.

Established in the year 1850.—Capital \$1,500,000 in 7,500 shares at \$200 each, each of which are paid.—Reserve Fund \$750,000.—Dividend declared on December 31, 99 of 8-1/2 o/o.—Plaza de Cervantes No. 10.

### *Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*

Capital Paid up. . . . .	\$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	„ 11,500,000
Reserve Liability of share Holders. . . . .	„ 10,000,000

Central Offices in Hong Kong.—Agency in Manila.—Correspondents in Spain; Credit Lyonnais and respective branches.—Drafts on London, Hamburg, Spain, France, and other countries bought and sold.—General Business transacted.—Current Accounts opened and interest bearing deposits accepted for terms of three, six and twelve months as usual rates.—Manila, September 12, 1898.—H. D. C. Jones, Agent.

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La Espiga de Oro	Madrid	104
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Hashims' N. T.	<i>See pg.</i>	LXXXVIII	Trozo S. José	4

**Custom House:** *See pg.* 25 Muelle del Rey

<b>Cable Offices:</b>	<i>See pg.</i>	61	Real Malate	545
Branck			Anloague	69

**Chambers of Commerce:**

<i>American</i>		Escolta	24
President: C. H. Hilbert			
Vice-President: D. M. Carmen			
Secretary: Charles P. Fenner			
Treasurer: Hongkong & Shanghai			
Bkg. Corp.			

### Chambers of Commerce:

<i>Spanish.</i>	Carriedo	49
President: Secundino Mendezona		
Vice-President: Cosme Churruca		
Treasurer: Antonio Guamis		
Secretary: Matias Garcia		

### Captain of the Port:

*See pg. 27* Muelle del Rey 212

### Carriage Factories:

Bech, I.	San Marcelino	193
Economica	New Malate	278
Garchitorena, J.	See pg I xiii	
Irastorza, A.	Escolta	130
Nacional	S. Juan de Dios	103
Padernt & Pons	Poblete	35
	Echagüe	177

### Commission Merchants & Consignees:

#### American Gommercial

<i>See pg. II and III</i>	Plaza Moraga	21
Aldecoa & Company	Plaza Moraga	3
Behen Meyer & Co.	Nueva B.	62
Calvo, Rafael	Jólo	310
Concepcion, Venancio	<i>See pg. XII</i>	
	S. Jacinto	126
Eddy Flint & Co.	Plaza Cervantes	39
Heras, R. & Co.	Principe	2

## Commission Merchants & Consignees:

Hidalgo, Luis	Hurtado	15
Guy Bun-uan, Laureano	Nueva B.	48
Yangco, Luis R.	Murrallon	24
Yu Biao Son Tua	Olivares	7
Limjap, Mariano	Hormiga	12
Lizarraga Brothers	<i>See pg. xi</i>	S. Gabriel 15
Macondray & Company	Plaza Cervantes	3
Mener, I	Rosario	86
Macleod & Co.		
	<i>See pg. viii and ix</i>	Muelle del Rey 311
Ortiz, A.	<i>See pg. xxxiv</i>	Plaza Cervantes 5
Reyes, Francisco	Plaza Moraga	21
Ros, Edward	Rl. Imtramuros	151
Sy Giang	San Fernando	211
Ty Camco y Sobrino	Anloague	120
Warner Barnes and Co.	Muelle del Rey	7
Yap-Tico, I. M.	<i>See pg. xxxix</i>	Anloague

## Clubs:

Army and Navy	Calzada de las
Cosmopolitan	Aguadas
English	Marina Ermita 93
German	Marina Ermita 131
International	General Solano 402
Manila	Plaza Goiti 25
Popular	Sevilla 125
Spanish	Estraude 5
	Pasaje de Perez 12

**Cementerries:**

Binondo	Barrio S. Lázaro
Chinese	Barrio S. Lázaro
Ermita	Maytubig
Malate	Maytubig
Paco	Real Paco 287
Protestant	S. Pedro Macati
Sta. Cruz	S. Lázaro
Sampaloc	Balic-balic
Tondo	Barrio Lecheros

**Commissions of Merchant Marine:**

Marina Mercante	Cabildo	55
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**Companies:**

Electric Light Co. <i>See pg. vi and vii</i>	S. Sebastian	132
Compañia Maritima		
<i>See pg. viii and ix</i>	Muelle del Rey	319
French Messenger	Rosario	70
General Cigar Co.	Isla del Romero	1
Manila Docks	Cj.n S. Gabriel	15
Singer Manufacturing Co.	Escolta	33
Telephone Co. <i>See pg. xlvi</i>	Muralla	43
Trans-Atlantic S. S. Co.	Isla del Romero	

**Candy Stores:**

Clarks'	Escolta	4
Fin de Siglo	Escolta	60
La Campana	Dulambayan	116

**Candy Stores:**

Palma de Mallorca	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Real Intramuros	18
Paris	<i>See pg. xvii</i>	Escolta	34
Spanish		Plaza de Quiapo	5

**Convents:**

Agustinians		Real and Palacio	181
Capuchins		Palacio	306
Dominicans		Beaterio and Solana	78
Franciscans		Solana	240
Jesuits		Arzobispo	145
Paulists		Arzobispo	145
Recoletos		Cabildo	4

**Consular Corps:** *See pg. 31***Churches:**

Binondo	Plaza Binondo	
Catedral	Plaza Palacio	68
Ermita	Real Ermita	
Malate	Plaza Malate	
Quiapo	Plaza Quiapo	65
Recoletos	Cabildo	4
San Sebastian	Marques	
San Miguel	General Solano	42
San Ignacio	Arzobispo	145
San Agustin	Real Intramuros	181
San Francisco	Solana	240
Sta. Clara	Hospital	34
Santo Domingo	Beaterio	127
Santa Cruz	Plaza Sta. Cruz	40
Tondo	Plaza de Tondo	

**Courts:****of First Instance:**

<i>Judge</i> Hipolito Magsalin	District of Tondo.
<i>District Attorney</i> José Ner	
<i>Clerks of the Court</i> Eustaquio V. de Mendoza Lucio Ignacio	
<i>Judge</i> José Basa	Dst. of Intramuros
<i>District Attorney</i> Lucio Villareal	
<i>Clerks of the Court</i> Francisco Cruz Ambrosio Fuentes	
<i>Judge</i> Basilio Regalado	District of Quiapo
<i>District Attorney</i> Vicente Rodriguez	
<i>Clerks of the Court</i> Bonifacio Briones Placido del Barrio	

**Courts****of First Instance***Judge*

José Memije

*District Attorney*

Perfecto Gabriel

Dst. of Binondo.

*Clerks of the Court*

Ponciano Reyes

Francisco Rodriguez

**Civil Police:***Company A*

Binondo Station

David 83

Tondo Station

Moriones 122

*Company B*

Quiapo Station

Plaza Miranda 62

S. Lázaro Station

Magdalena 24

*Company C*

Malate Station

Nueva 276

Paco Station

Herran 218

*Company D*

Sampaloc Station

Bustillos 39

S. Miguel Station

Novaliches 83

Pandacan Station

Jesus 50

*Company E*

Intramuros Station

Real 108

**Civil Police:**

*Company F*  
Malabon Station

**Drafts:**

Reyes, Francisco	Plaza	Moraga	21
Tuason & Company	Plaza	Moraga	6

**Dentists:**

Arevalo, B.	Elizondo	4
Arevalo, R.	See pg. xxxv	Santa Rosa 33
Arbizu, J.		Santa Rosa 70
Sawyer, Anna M.		Plaza Cervantes 23
Eguia, J.		Dulumbayan 76
Harkinson, J. R., Dr.		Escolta 9
Merchant, E. B. Dr.		
	See pg. LXXVIII	Pasage de Perez 21
Ottofy, Dr.	See pg. xxvi	Escolta 50
Stephens, Dr.	See pg. xviii	Escolta 67
Fariñas, J.		Carriedo 57
Skidmore, W. G., L. D. S.,		
	See pg. LXXVI	Pasage de Perez 21
Hawelery, R. Llevid		S. Jacinto 45
Reyes, T.		Iris 467
Villanueva, S.		Lemery 3

**Distilleries:**

Ayala & Company	See pg. xlII	San Miguel	216
Tanduay Inchausti & Co.	See pg. v	Tanduay	72

**Distilleries:**

La Clementina	S. Marcelino	
Song Joco	Salazar	31

**Dress Makers:**

Blanco, Miss Maráa	Solana	128
Bresmaker, Miss	San Sebastian	276
Crespo, La Concepcion	Iris	88
Milliner	Anda	114
Nelson, Miss	Escolta	4

**Dock Companies:**

Manila Office	See pg. xl	San Gabriel	11
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**Engine Houses:****(Fire Department)**

<i>1st Zone, Intramuros</i>	Blaza de Palacio	92
Captain Rafael Barbana	Palacio	120
1st Lieutenant, Dionisio Conde	Plaza de Palacio	92

<i>2nd Zone, Paco</i>	Nozaleda	288
Lieutenant Ramon Sanchez	Nozaleda	288

<i>3rd Zone, Santa Cruz</i>	Alcala	11
Lieutenant Perfecto Gonzalez	Alcala	11
Offices of the Fire Department	Palacio	98

<b>Emergency Hospital</b>	Iris	727
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**Engineers:**

Assencio & Company	Plaza Moraga	21
Boyle Allan	Barcelona	15
Duff, W. A.	Plaza Moraga	7
Wilson, P.	Carenero	2

**Expert Accountants**

José Gervasio Garcia	Real Intramuros	219
Ramon Garcia Plana	Romero Aquino	179
Julio Gonzalez Diaz	Echagiüe	6
Luiz Moreno Jerez	Palacio	258
Thomas Mallares	Cabildo	285
José Yurta	Sta. Potenciana	104
Antonio Guzman	Estraude	5

**Engravers:**

Tampinco, I.	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Crespo	23
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**Factories:**

<i>Arcated Waters,</i>			
La Universal	Asuncion		139
Nectar Soda	Escolta		96
Rum	Elcano		149

<i>Beer,</i>			
Pedro P. Roxas	<i>See pg. xix</i>	Malacañang	154

<i>Bricks,</i>			
Fressell, C., & Co.	New Binondo		132

## Factories:

<i>Cigars,</i>		
La Germinal		
	<i>See pg. LXIX, LXX and LXXI</i>	Marques de Co-
		millas
La Maria Cristina	<i>See pg. LII</i>	Plaza Goiti 4
La Alhambra		Echagüe 36
La Insular		Plaza de C. de
		la Barca 20
La Flor de la Isabela		Isla del Romero 1
El Oriente		San Pedro 214
La Hensiana		Muelle de la R. 277
La Comercial	<i>See pg. XXXI</i>	Ilaya 107
La Giralda		San Miguel 370
La Competidora	Gaditana	Noria 9
La Alejandria		Rosario 147
La Cataluña		San Jacinto 106
La Malasia		Jólo 346
Emperatriz		Salazar 12
La Cipres		Jólo 323
La Rosa		Clavel 91
La Victoria		David 64
El Aguila Real		Jólo 236
La Favorita	<i>See pg. XXVII</i>	Iris 608
La Ideal		Plaza de Goiti 14
La Cuspide		Madrid 146
La Emiliana		San Jacinto 192
La Constancia		Orozco 24
La Batalla		Claveria 28
La America del Norte		Jaboneros 22
La Lucrecia	<i>See pg. LXXII</i>	New Binondo 62
<i>Cordage,</i>		
Valenzuela		Santa Mesa
Rosario		Barrio Tutuban

**Factories:***Foundries,*

H. Sunico	Jaboneros	49
T. Sunico	Ilaya	96
A. Boyle	Barcelona	16
I. P. Wilson	Barraca	69

*Hats,*

C. Gsell & Company	San Pedro	68
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*Ice,*

San Miguel	San Miguel	233
La Tabacalera	Isla del Romero	1
Smith Bell & Co.	Echagüe	

*Liquors,*

Inchausti & Co.	<i>See pg. v</i>	Tanduay	72
Ayala & Co.	<i>See pg. XLII</i>	San Miguel	216
General Tabacos Company		Marquez	134
La Union Liodra & Co.		Escolta	150
La Rosario		San Sebastian	216

*Mosaics,*

Fressell & Company	Santa Mesa
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*Oil,*

Pedro P. Roxas	<i>See pg. XLIII</i>	Ayala	59
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*Papier Maché,*

S. Marcelino	146
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*Pianos,*

P. Trinidad	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i>	Alcalá	48
Villareal		San Sebastian	216

**Factories:**

<i>Soap,</i>			
Jólo	<i>See pg.</i> LXXVI	Jólo	360
La Fragancia		Echagüe	3
<i>Sporting Goods,</i>			
El Jockey	<i>See pg.</i> XXXIX	David	64
<i>Tiles,</i>			
Fressell & Co.		New Binondo	132
<i>Weaving,</i>			
Valenzuela		Santa Mesa	
Rosario		Barrio Tutuban	

**Gymnasiums:**

Muralla 200

**Governments:**

Civil	<i>See pg.</i> 18	P.cio del Ayun-		
		tamiento		92
Military	<i>See pg.</i> 17	P.cio del Ayun-		
		tamiento		92
Ecclesiastical	<i>See pg.</i> 28	Arzobispo		95

## Hacks

### *Tariff.*

Carriages.—For One Half Hour . . . . .	\$ 0'30
For First Hour . . . . .	,, 0'50
Each Succeeding Hour . . . . .	,, 0'30
Six Consecutive Hours . . . . .	,, 2'00
Twelve Hours, with interval of two hours to rest or feed horses. . . . .	,, 3'80
Quilez.—For One Half Hour . . . . .	\$ 0'20
For Full Hour . . . . .	,, 0'40
Each Succeeding Hour . . . . .	,, 0'30
Six Consecutive Hours . . . . .	,, 1'70
Twelve Hours, with interval of two hours to rest or feed horses. . . . .	,, 3'00
Calesas and Carromatas.—For One Half Hour	\$ 0'20
For First Hour . . . . .	,, 0'30
Each Succeeding Hour . . . . .	,, 0'20
Six consecutive Hours . . . . .	,, 1'20
Twelve Hours, with interval of two hour. to rest or feed horses . . . . .	,, 2'40
Double fare may be charged after midnight.	

## Hospitals:

### *Civil*

San Juan de Dios  
San Lázaro

Real Intramuros 214  
Barrio S. Lázaro

### *Military*

Concepción  
Malate

Concepción 118  
Herran 83

**Hotels:**

Astor	S. Fernando	75
Bell Videre	Real Ermita	170
Central	S. Sebastian	167
Cuatro Naciones	<i>See pg. XLV</i> Beaterio	134
Delmonico's	Palacio	278
English	<i>See pg. LVIII</i> Escolta	90
España	San Jacinto	47
Europa	<i>See pg. XVI</i> Escolta	150
Francia	<i>See pg. XXX</i> Solana	202
Grand	Real Ermita	72
Internacional	<i>See pg. VI</i> Real Intramuros	219
Minerva	Azcárraga	28
New York	<i>See pg. XVIII</i> Real and Palacio	168
Oriente	<i>See pg. XXIV</i> Plaza Calderon de la Barca	34
Palma de Mallorca	<i>See pg. XLVIII</i> Real & Solana	154
Paris	<i>See pg. XVII</i> Escolta	32 and 34
Universal	Palacio	109
Washington	Palacio	214

**Hemp presses:**

Mendezona and Co.	<i>See pg. LIII</i>	Isla del Romero	48
Luis R. Yangco		M.e de la Reina	24
Smith Bell and Co.		Barraca	21
Ker and Co.		Muelle del Rey	295
Warner Barnes and Co.		Muelle del Rey	7

**Hatters:**

Carreon	Real Intramuros	165
Fuster	Aceiteros	228
Quintana	Jólo	287

**Hatters:**

Richter	<i>See pg. xxxv</i>	Escolta	57
Roensch	<i>See pg. lxxvii</i>	Escolta	21
Rubert and Guamis	<i>See pg. xlvii</i>	Escolta	43
Ruiz, Claro		Carriedo	6
Secker	<i>See pg. xxviii</i>	Escolta	131
Spanish	<i>See pg. liv</i>	Escolta	28

**Internal Revenue Office**

*See pg. 24* Anloague 147

**Importers & Exporters:****American Comercial**

	<i>See pg. 11 and 111</i>	Plaza Moraga	21
Armstrong, I. H.		S. Sebastian	190
Andrews and Company		Anloague	89
Buck Martin and Co.		Anloague	107
Bear Shum and Co.		Escolta	76
Calder and Co.		Plaza Cervantes	23
Castle Brothers and Wolf		Plaza Moraga	31
Compañias Gral. de Tabacos		Isla del Romero	1
Donaldson Sim and Co.		Plaza Moraga	31
Dorr and Co.	<i>See pg. xxix</i>	Soledad	61
Dean, H. Y.,		Rosario (rear)	86
Thomas Evans and Co.	<i>See pg. lxiii</i>	Sto. Tomas	88
Findlay Richardson		Carenero	21
Findlay and Brooks		S. Jacinto	93
Forbes Mum and Co.		David	42
German and Co.		S. Jacinto	35
Gore Both and Co.		Plaza Cervantes	17
Gutierrez Bros.	<i>See pg. L and LI</i>	Beaterio	7
Gsell, Carlos		S. Pedro	68

**Importers & Exporters:**

Heinzsen and Co.	Rosario	130
Hollman and Co.	Plaza Moraga	6
Holliday Wise and Co.	Anloague	100
Henry W. Peabody and Co.	Carenero	2
Inchausti and Co. <i>See pg. xxxvii</i>	M.e de la Reina	223
Karsenty, S.	Manila -- Hong-kong	
Ker and Co.	S. Gabriel	11
Keller and Co.	Martinez	2
Lizarraga Bros. <i>See pg. xi</i>	San Gabriel	11
Moll, A. E. and Co.	Hurtado	7
Marcaida and Company.	Jaboneros	113
Macleod and Company	<i>See pg. viii and ix</i> Muelle del Rey	
North American Trading Co.	S. Vicente	111
Pacific Oriental Trading Co.	<i>See pg. lxiv</i> Plaza Cervantes	
Price, H. and Company	<i>See pg. xxiii</i> Anloague	
Prautsch Scholes and Co.	Anloague	69
Pla é Hijos y Gozalvez	<i>See pg. xii</i> Anloague	
Rafael Reyes	<i>See pg. xl</i> San Gabriel	
Reyes, Francisco	Plaza Moraga	19
Robinson and MacCondray	San Gabriel	4
Spitz, Enrique	Escolta	42
Smith Bell and Co.	Cerenero	2
Stevenson, W. S.	Muelle del Rey	323
Sprungli and Co.	Escolta	76
The Philippine Trading Co.	<i>See pg. xx and xxi</i> Hurtado	
Tillson Herman and Co.	Anloague	95
Tuason J. M. and Co.	Plaza Moraga	19
Wisinowski and Company	Soledad B.	51
Yap Tico <i>See pg. xxxix</i>	Anloague	120

## Insurance Companies:

NAMES	Manila Representatives	Street	No.
Aachen Leipziger Vers. Actien Ges. in Aachen	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company	Heinszen & Co.	Rosario	138
Aachen Leipzig Insurance Company	Froehlich and Kuttner	Anloague	82
American Fire Insurance Company of New York	Macondray & Co. J. M. Tuason & Co.	Plaza Cervantes Plaza Moraga San Jacinto	3 6 98
Atlas Assurance Company	Germann & Co.	"	
Baloise Fire Insurance Company		Muelle del Rey	311
Baloise Transport Insurance Company		"	98
Board of Underwriters of New York	Macleod & Co.		
Bremen Marine Insurance Companies	Tillson Herrmann & Co.		
Canton Insurance Office	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	95 2
Chai On Marine Insurance Company Limited	Limjap & Co.	Hormiga Carenero	12 2
China Traders' Insurance Company	Smith Bell & Co.	Palza Moraga	6
China Mutual Life Insurance Company	J. M. Tuason & Co.		
China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.	Warner, Barnes & Co. Ltd.	Carenero	7
Commercial Union Assurance Com- pany (Fire and Marine)	Smith Bell & Co.	, 2	

Continentale Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Mannheim	Struckman & Co.	Anloague	61	122
Deutsche Transport Verchiserungs Gesellschaft, Berlin	Germann & Co.	San Jacinto	98	
Deutsche Ruck and Mitversicherungs Ges., Berlin		„	98	
Federal Marine Insurance Company, Zurich	„	„	98	
First Rotterdam Life Insurance Company, Company	Meerkamp & Co.	M. e. dela Reina	277	
Fonciere Insurance Company, in Budapest	Tillson, Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95	
“Fortu a” Marine Insurance Company	Sprungli & Co.	Escolta	76	
Frankfurter Transport and Glas. Vers.,				
Actien Ges.	Germann & Co.	San Jacinto	98	
General Marine Insurance Company, Dresden	Froehlich and Kuttner	Anloague	82	
German Lloyd, Berlin	Tillson Herrmann & Co.	„	95	
Germanic Lloyd's	Martin Buck & Co.	„	107	
Guardian Fire Insurance Company	Islas Baleares	Escolta	118	
Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office	Tillson Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95	
Hamburg - Bremen Fire Insurance Company	Martin Buck & Co.	„	107	

Hanseatische Feuer Versicherungs Ges., Hamburg	Struckman & Co.	Anloague Martinez Anloague	61 4 100
Helvetia General Insurance Company Ed. A. Keller & Co.			
HongKong Insurance Company, Ld. Holliday, Wise & Co.			
Imperial Marine Insurance Company of Tokyo	Macleod & Co.	Muelle del Rey 311 Carenero Cajn. S. Gabriel David	2 10 42
Imperial Fire Insurance Company	Smith, Bell & Co.		
Italian Lloyd's	Ker & Co.		
Lancashire Insurance Company	Forbes, Munn & Co.		
Law Union and Crown Insurance Company	Warner, Barnes & Cj. Ld. Carenero Carenero Cajn. S. Gabriel	13 10	
Liverpool Underwriter's Association	Ker & Co.		
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	Holliday Wise & Co. Ker & Co.	Anloague Cajn. S. Gabriel	100 10
Lloyd's London Guarantee and Accident Company	Donaldson-Sim & Co. Findlay & Co.	Plaza Moraga Plaza Cervantes	31 18
London Assurance Corporation			
London and Lancashire Insurance Company	Forbes Munn & Co.	David Escolta	42 76
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company	Sprüngli & Co.		123
Magdeburger Allgemeine Ver. Ges.,		Martinez	4
Magdeburg	Ed. A. Keller & Co.		
Manchester Fire Assurance Company	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Anloague	100

Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Struckman & Co.	Anloague	61
Man On Insurance Company	E. J. Ongcapin	Olivares	124
Maritime Insurance Company	Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd.	Carenero	13
Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada	H. J. Andrews & Co.	Anloague	89
National Assurance Company of Ireland	W. J. Stevenson & Co.	Me del Rey	323
Netherlands Fire Insurance Company	Meerkamp & Co.	M.e de la Reina	277
Netherlands India See and Fire Insurance Company	Smith, Bell & Co.	Carenero	2
“Neuchatelose,” Société d’Assurance Ed. A. Keller & Co.	“Neuchatelose,” Société d’Assurance Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4
New York Life Insurance Company	Donaldson-Sim & C.o	Pl.a Moraga	31
Nordeutsche Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Baer Senior & Co.	Escolta	100
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Findlay & Co.	Pl.a Cervantes	18
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	J. M. Tuason & Co.	Pl.a Moraga	6
North China Insurance Ltd.	Holliday Wise & Co.	Anloague	100
North Queensland Insurance Company	German & Co.	S. Jacinto	98
Northeast Assurance Company	Findlay & Co.	Pl.a Cervantes	18
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	W. J. Stevenson & Co.	M.e del Rey	323

Nouveau Lloyd Suisse	Société d' Assurances	Germann & Co.	98
Palatine Insurance Company	Limited	Findlay & Co.	18
Phoenix Fire Assurance Company		Islas Baleares	118
Phoenix Assurance Company		Tillson, Herrmann & Co.	95
Penang Khean Guan Insurance Company, Limited		Limjap & Co.	
Po On Marine Insurance and Go- down Company		Viuda de Tan Auco	48
Po On Marine Insurance and Go- down Company, Limited		Limjap & Co.	
Po On Marine Insurance and Go- down Company, Limited		E. J. Ongcapin	
Rheinisch Westphal Lloyd Rhenania Transport Versicherungs Ges., Cöln		Ed. A. Keller	4
Royal Insurance Company		Islas Baleares	
Royal Insurance Company, Fire & Life		Escolta	118
Royal Exchange Insurance Company (Fire)		Tillson Hermaan & Co.	95
16 Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Ges., Zurich		Anloague Warner, Barnes & Co. Ltd Carenero	13
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company		Ed. A. Keller & Co.	
		Martinez	4 12 5
		W. F. Stevenson & Co. M. c del Rey	323

Sindicato Marseilles de Seguros Marítimos	Froehlich and Kuttner	Anloague	82	126
South British Insurance Company, Ltd. H. J. Andrews & Co.	,,	,,	89	,
South British Fire and Marine Ins.				
Co., New Zealand	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	2	
State Fire Insurance Company, Ltd. Warner, Barnes & Co. Ltd.	,,	,,	1	
Sun Life Assurance Company, of Canada	Smith Bell & Co.	Cjón. S. Gabriel	2	
Sun Insurance Office	Ker & Co.	,"	10	
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.	Holliday Wise & Co.	Anloague	100	
Transatlantic Güter Versicherungs Gesellschaft	Heinszen & Co.	Rosario	138	
Triton Insurance Company, Limited	Smith Bell & Co.	Carenero	2	
Underwriting and Agency Association (Lloyd's)				
Union of Hamburg Underwriters	Macleod & Co.	M. e del Rey	311	
Union Assurance Society (Fire) London	Tillson, Herrmann & Co.	Anloague	95	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	Macleod & Co.	M. e del Rey	311	
Vaterländische Transport Vers. Aktien Ges., Elberfeld.	W. J. Stevenson & Co.	,,	223	
Yantsze Insurance Association	Ed. A. Keller & Co.	Martinez	4	
	Warne, Barnes & Co. Ltd.	Carenero	314	

**Institutes:**

Womens High School Institute	Alix Muralla	228 200
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**Jewelers:**

Adad and Picart	Escolta	37
Alkan C.	See pg. xlv	Puente Sta. Cruz 158
Italiana	Carriedo	59
El Zenit	Escolta	29
La Confianza	See pg. lxxviii	Escolta 28
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<i>Secretary</i> Canuto Solidor	

<i>Judge</i> Martiniano Veloso	District of Quiapo
<i>Secretary</i> Gervasio de Lara	

<i>Judge</i> José Martinez	}	Dst. of Intramuros
<i>Secretary</i> Nazario Dimayuga		
<i>Judge</i> José del Castillo	}	Dst. of Binondo
<i>Secretary</i> Isidro Belen		

### Kioscos:

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Allison D. Gibbs	<i>See pg.</i> LXXIII	Plaza Cervantes 18
Alfredo Chicote Beltran	Pla. Sta. Ana	3
Antonio Sanz Conde	Cabildo	13
A. A. Montagne	Plaza Calderon	
Arsenio Cruz Herrera	de la Barca	15
Armando Camps y Camps	Cabildo	4
Antonio V. Herrero Calatayud	Escolta	30
Aylett Rains Cotton Fr.	Hotel Oriente	34
Ambrosio Delgado	Cabildo	349
Alberto Barretto	Alix	253
B. T. Melintire	Palacio	
Charles Davis		325

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Cecil Roger Holcomb	Hotel Oriente	34
Christopher W. Ney	Anloague	89
Clifford T. Andruss	Aduana	
Chester B. Bradley	Salcedo	46
Claudio Gabriel y del Rosario	Real Malate	378
Diego Gloria y Leynes	Arzobispo	134
Enrique Llopis y Becerra	Legaspi	29
Eusebio Orense y Navarro	Sta. Potenciana	124
Emilio Gaudier	Cabildo	238
Emilio Martinez Llanos	Cabildo	310
Francisco Ortigas	Hotel Oriente	34
Fred. Garfield Waite	Jolo	361
Felipe Calderon	Echaguc	10
Florencio Gonzalez	Asuncion	38
Francisco Sta. Maria	Real	18
Francisco Lalana	Magallanes	5
Faustino Herrero	S. Jacinto	126
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Felix Ferrer	General Solano	424
Frank E. Dominguez	Iris	8
Felix M. Roxas	Ayuntamiento	2
Fernando de la Cantera	Cabildo	38
George Sanford Smith	S. Jacinto	126
José Robles Lahesa	Folgueras	119
Juan Molo Paserno	Cervantes	9
Jorge Reyes	Cabildo	6
John Mellgren Lewis	Anloague	56
Juan Conde	Plaza Sta. ruz	14
Joaquin Rodriguez Serra	Palacio	13
Jssé Zulueta y José	Plaza Cervantes	5
Joseph E. Farrell	Magallanes	44
J. B. Early	<i>See pg. xvii</i>	
José Roxas		
J. M. Vale		
José Felix Martinez		

**Lawyers:**

J. George Hvoslef	<i>See pg. xxxii</i>	Rosario	86
Lionel Hargies	<i>See pg. xxiv</i>	Plaza de Cervantes	18
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Martin M. Levering		Plaza de Cervantes	
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Robert Manly		Plaza Moraga	4
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Stuart Robinson Price		Hotel Oriente	34
Samuel H. Steels		Plaza de Cervantes	
Simplicio del Rósario		Barbosa	10
Thomas Chistopher West		Nozaleda	38
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William S. Rohde		Plaza de Cervantes	
William S. Notting		Escolta	3
William Lane O'Neill		San Jacinto	
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Emilio Moreta

*Secretary*  
Francisco Dominguez

*Gashiers*  
Juan P. de Tagle

*Treasurer*  
Ramon Sotelo

*Assistants*  
José Yusta  
Antonio Enriquez  
Andres Canals  
Vicente Franco  
Francisco Lamelas  
Eduardo Gumila

*Appraisers*  
Gregorio Bartolomé  
Valeriano Dolores

**Public Jail:**

Calzada Iris

*Department of Posts of the Philippine Islands*

## SCHEDULE OF POSTAL RATES.

Matter addressed for delivery in the Philippines (including Sulu Archipelago) Canada, Mexico, United States, Porto Rico, and Guam, is subject to the following rates of postage.

CLASS	Postage. (In gold.)	Limit weight	Payment of postage
<b>First-Class.</b>			
Letters (hand and type-wiriting, and letter-press or manifold copies of either) and sealed packages . . . . .	2 cents each ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	At least one full rate must be prepaid. Packages over 4 lbs. must be prepaid in full.
<i>Note.</i> Matter of this class addressed for delivery in the Philippines. . . . .	1 cent each half ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	
Postal Cards. . . . .	1 cent each.		
Drop letters for local delivery Postoffice where mailed. . . . .	1 cent each ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .		Prepayment required.
No sealed package other than correspondence in its ordinary form is admitted into the mails for Canada or Mexico.		No limit..	

CLASS	Postage. (In gold.)	Limit weight	Payment of postage
<b>Second-Class.</b>			
News paper, periodicals entered as second-class matter and sent by the publisher or news agent. . . . .	1 cent per pound or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	Prepayment in full required.
Same when mailed by others than above. . . . .	1 cent each four ounces or fraction thereof. . . . .	No limit..	Prepayment in full required.
<b>Third-Class.</b>			
Books, circulars, pamphlets, and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same. Facsimile copies of hand or typewriting obtained by a mechanical process and easy of recognition as imitations, when mailed in twenty or more identical copies at a postoffice window; when mailed otherwise or in less number, such matter becomes subject to first-class postage . . .		4 pounds except single books weighing in excess of that amount . . .	Prepayment in full required.
<b>Fourth-Class.</b>			
Merchandise and matter not included in any of the above classes . . .	1 cent each ounce or fraction thereof. . . . .	Four pounds . . .	Prepayment in full required.

Rates of Postage to all Countries except those above named.

	Postage. (In gold.)	Limit weight	Payment of postage
Letters. . . . .	5 cents each half ounce or fraction thereof. . . .		Prepayment optional.
Postal Cards. . . . .	2 cents each.	Printed matter 4 lbs. 6 ou- nces. Sa- mple 8 and one- third. . . .	
Printed matter and sam- ples of merchandise. . .	1 cent for each 2 oun- ces or fra- ction ther- eof. . . .	samples of merchan- dice eight and one- third. . . .	Par prepay- ment requi- red. Atleast 2 cts. on sa- mples.

F. W. VAILLE,  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS.

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Smith Bell and Co.	Carenero	2
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„ „	Girls	Plaza de	Tondo
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First Section	Boys	Elcano	3
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Third Section,	Girls	San José	51

**Santa Cruz.**

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First Section,	Girls	Noria	53
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Second Section,	Girls	Dulumbayan	208

**Quiapo.**

Boys	San Pedro	41
Girls	Villalobos	43

**Sampaloc.**

Boys and Girls	Alix	
	Corner of Iris	45

**San Miguel.**

Boys	Novaliches	53
Girls	Novaliches	37

**Concepción.**

Boys	Marqués de Co- millas	68
Girls	Marques de Co- millas	60

**Ermita.**

Boys	Gallera Real	27
Girls	Real	163

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### Malate.

Boys	Plaza de Malate	471
Girls	Calle Nueva	216

### Paco.

Boys	Real de Paco	522
Girls	Real de Paco	322

### Singalong.

Boys	Singalong	19
Girls	Singalong	20

### Pandacan.

Boys, Near the Church	
Girls, Near the Church	

### Santa Ana.

Boys, Near the Church	
Girls, Near the Church	

### Pasay.

Boys, Court House	
Girls, Court House	

### Stevedores:

Robinson and Macondray

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**San José Asylum:**

*Director and Administrator*  
Emilio Borero

Puente de Ayala

*Physician*  
Dr. R. Fernandez

**Sculptors:**

Oriol, A.,	Carriedo	64
Rodoreda and Villamala	Carriedo	275

**Silversmiths:**

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Gaudinez, G.,	Carriedo	81
Milan Melecio	Magallanes	28
Trinidad	Alix	55
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2nd Lookout Ruferto Andrade		

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Filipina	Carriedo	119
Lara and Co.	Escolta	21
Luzonica	Plaza Sta. Cruz	167
Madrileña	Escolta	18
Marco and Co.,	Escolta	27
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Tailor for the Army and Navy	Escolta	156
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Kiosko Habanero <i>See pg. xxxvi</i>	Escolta	27
La Flor de la Isabela	Escolta	12
National	Rosario	44
Maritima	Sacristia	77
Universal	Rosario	68

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Libertad	Iris	583
Rizal	Ilaya	120
Zorrilla	Iris	625

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*See pg. 61* Real Malate 545

Military Telegraph, Central Office Nozaleda

Branch Office of the Cable Co. Anloague

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## Tramways:

*Central Station in Sampaloc and  
Another in Plaza Malate*

### T A R I F F

Class	Route	\$	Cts.
1st {	From Tondo to Caloocan or Dulu	»	25
	From Tondo to Malabon . . .	»	30
	From Caloocan or Dulu to Tondo	»	25
	From Malabon to Tondo . . .	»	30
2nd {	From Tondo to Caloocan or Dulu.	»	10
	From Tondo to Malabon . . .	»	15
	From Caloocan or Dulu to Tondo	»	10
	From Malabon to Tondo . . .	»	15

### PACKAGES

Packages not exceeding thirty 30 kilograms in weight or  $30/100$  of a cubic meter in volume will pay:

From Tondo to Caloocan . . .	»	06
From Tondo to Malabon . . .	»	09
From Caloocan or Dulu to Tondo	»	06
From Malabon to Tondo . . .	»	09

**Undertaking  
Establishment:**

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La Nueva Funeraria		Salazar	2
Coches Funebres		Asuncion	10
Coches Funebres		Elcano	50
Coches Funebres		Arzobispo	122

**Veterinary Surgeons:**

Garcia Ferrero	Santa Rosa	44
Torrejon, S ,	San Roque	50
Mendoza, F.	Iris	857
Cruz E. de la	Real Ermita	220
Sulva, D.	Plaza Sta. Ana	21
Vicente, J. C	Bilibid	592
Rosario, R., del	Escaldo	2



## THE MUNICIPAL RADIUS

*of the City of Manila is divided into eleven districts, named as follows:*

1st Intramuros.

2nd Binondo.

3rd Santa Cruz.

4th Tondo.

5th Quiapo.

6th San Miguel.

7th Sampaloc.

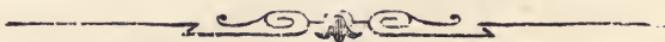
8th Paco and San Fernando de Dilao.

9th Ermita.

10th Malate.

11th San Nicolás.

Each one of these districts includes the following five wards:



Abreviations.	Equivalent.
St. . . . .	Street.
Ave. . . . .	Avenue.
Dst. . . . .	District.
Ent. . . . .	Entrance.
N. E. . . . .	New Ermita.
N. M. . . . .	New Malate.
No. . . . .	Number.
N. B. . . . .	New Binondo.
Off. . . . .	Offiee.
Pg. . . . .	Page.
Pt. . . . .	Port.
Wff . . . . .	Wharf.



ALFABETICAL LIST

—OF THE—

STREETS, SQUARES

—AND—

PUBLIC PROMENADES

—OF THE—

CITY OF MANILA





Name of the street	District	Entrance	Ending
<b>A</b>			
Aceiteros	Tondo	Ilaya	Shore
Acuña	Tondo	Aceiteros	Azcárraga (drive)
Aduana	Intramuros	Mártires de la Integridad de la Patria (square)	In-
Aguilar	Binondo	Diaz	tegridad de la Patria (square)
Alarcon	Sampaloc	Alix	Palacio (square)
Alburquerque (Padre)	Tondo	Padre Rada	Magdalena
Alcaiceria	S. Nicolás.	S. Fernando	Padre Herrera
Alcalá	Sta. Cruz	Enrile	Jaboneros
Alejandro Farnesio	Quiapo	Arlegui	Trinidad
Alejandro VI	Sampaloc	Alix	S. Miguel (creek)
Alfaro (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	S. Lázaro (street)	Field
Alfonso XII or Luneta (drive)			Paco (creek)
Alix			
Almacenes			
Almacenes (gate)			
Espaldon's batt Rotonda Samp. Maestranza Pasig (river)			

Almansa	Sta. Cruz	Dolores	Alcalá
Alonso Velazquez	Tondo	Soledad	Shore
Alvarado (Padre)	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)	Soler
Alvaro de Bazan	Quiapo	Echagüe	Pasig (river)
Amador de Arriciran	Tondo	Lemery	Reina (channel)
Anda	Intramuros	Muralla	Sta. Lucia
Aniahan	Sta. Cruz	Lope de Vega	Field
Anloague	Binondo	Cervantes (square)	C. de la Barca (square)
			Binondo (chan.)
			Tutuban (bridge)
			S. Gerónimo (br.)
			Tanduay
			Isaac Peral
			Paz
			Concepción (av.)
			Colgate (bridge)
			Sta. Clara
			ClavéI
			Sta. Clara
			Uli-Uli (bridge)
			Pasig (river)
			General Solano
			Azcárraga (drive)
			Prim (bridge)
			Shore
Antonio Hurtado	Tondo		
Antonio Rivera	Tondo		
Arlegui	Quiapo		
Arolas	Ermita		
Arranque	Sta. Cruz		
Arroceros	Ermita		
Arroceros	Ermita		
(square)	Intramuros		
	S. Nicolás		
	Intramuros		
	Sampaloc		
	S. Miguel		
	S. Miguel		
	Tondo		
	Tondo		

## B

Bagumbayan	Ermita	Vidal (avenue)	Real
Bailén	Sampaloc	Sampaloc (creek)	Sampaloc (sub.)
Balic-balic	Sampaloc	Balic-balic	Balic-balic (sub.)
Balic-balic (suburb)	Sampaloc		
Balmes	Quiapo		Field
Baluarte	Intramuros		Navarrete
Bang-bang	Sta. Cruz		Fundición
Bang-bang	S: Fernando de Dilao		Aniahan
Barbosa	Quiapo	Oroquieta	Singalong
Barcelona	S: Nicolás	Real Paco	Escaldo
Barraca	S: Nicolás	Globo de Oro	Clavel
Basco	Intramuros	Riverita (mole)	Conde (square)
Beaterio	Intramuros	Aduana	Victoria
		S: Agustín	
		S. Juan de Letran	Arzobispo
		(square)	General Izquierdo
		Salazar	Paco (creek)
Benavides	Binondo	S. Lázaro (street)	Lacandola
Berrueco (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Alix	Iris (bridge)
Berrugueté	Sampaloc	Zaragoza	Curtidor (creek)
Bilbao	Tondo	Concordia (brid.)	Jólo (bridge)
Bilibid (avenue)	Sta. Cruz	Cármen (square)	
Bilibid (viejo)	Quiapo	Pasig (river)	
Binondo (mole)	Binondo		

## C

Blanco (*Padre*) Quiapo  
 Bustillos Sampaloc  
 Bustos Sta. Cruz

Caballero Cabañas Cabildo Calubcub (suburb)  
 Camba Canónigo Capitán (*Padre*) Carballo Carballo (bridge)  
 Carcer Carenero Carlos IV Cármén (square) Carrasco

Echagüe Alix Sta. Cruz (square)

S. Nicolás	Laboneros	Clavel	Sta. Rosa
Malate	Real Ermita	Maytubig (bridge)	Casulucan
Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Fundición	Dulumbayan
Sampaloc			
S. Nicolás	S. Fernando	Clavel	
S. Fernando de Dilao	Ilaya	Tanque	
Tondo	Sacristia (bridge)	P. Alburquerque	
Binondo	Carballo (street)	Carballo (bridge)	
Binondo	S. Sebastian	Lacoste	
Quiapo	Muelle del Rey	S. Sebast. (creek)	
Binondo	Concepción (av.)	Cervantes (sq.)	
Ermita	S. Sebastian	Remonta	
Quiapo	Calderón de la	Marqués	
Binondo	Barca (square)	Binondo (chan.)	

Carriedo	Sta. Cruz	Goiti (square)	Miranda or Quiaipo (square)
Carvajal	Binondo	Rosario	Nueva
Castaños	Sampaloc	Manrique	S. Roque
Castillejos	Quiapo	Arlegui	S. Sebast. (creek)
Castro (Padre)	Sampaloc	Lardizabal	Casulucan (sub.)
Casulucan	Sampaloc	Bustillos	Casulucan (street)
Centeno	Sampaloc	Quiotan	S. Pedro
Cervantes	Sampaloc	Bilibid (avenue)	Sangleyes
Cervantes (square)	Sampaloc	Rosario	Anloague
Chaves (Padre)	Sampaloc	Tabora	Acuña
Chinesco (bridge)	Sampaloc	Gral. Izquierdo	Paz (avenue)
Churraca	Sampaloc	S. Luis	Divisoria
Clavel	Sampaloc	Sto. Cristo	Shore
Claveria	Sampaloc	Palacio (square)	Arzobispo
Claudio Cuello	Sampaloc	Poblete	Norzag. (Passage)
Colgante (bridge)	Sampaloc	Alix	Echagüe
Colón	Sampaloc	Arroceros (sq)	General Blanco
Concepción	Quiapo	C. de la Barca	(bridge)
Concepción (avenue)	Quiapo	(square)	Raon (creek)
Concordia	Ermita	Norzagaray	Marq. de Comillas
	Quiapo	Vidal (avenue)	Sta. Ana (square)

Concordia (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	Bilibid (av.)	Sta. Ana (road)
Concordia (square)	S. Nicolás	Barraca	San Jacinto
Condesa	Binondo	Malinta	S. Jacinto
Convalecencia (islands)	San Miguel	Convalecencia (bridge)	P. Valderrama
Corcuera	Tondo	Reina (channel)	Magdalena
Cortada	Ermita	Church	Cabañas
Crespo	Sta. Cruz	S. Sebastian (br.)	Díaz Puertas
Guarطles	Malate	S. Luis	S. Pedro
Curtidor	Sta. Cruz	S. Roque	Curtidor (street)
Curtidor (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	Cabañas	Dulumbayan
Damas (bridge)			
Dasmariñas			
David			
Del Pan			
Díaz			
Díaz Puertas			
Diliman (suburb)			
Dilao	Sta. Fernando de	Real Paco	Nueva Ermita
Binondo	Binondo	Binondo	—
Binondo	Sta. Nicolás	Príncipe	—
Binondo	Binondo	Gral. Izquierdo	Balic-balic (sb.)
Malate	—	—	Sampaloc
Sampaloc			

## D

Divisoria	Ermita
Dolores	Sta. Cruz
Ducos (Padre)	Sta. Cruz
Dulumbayan	Sta. Cruz
Duque	Binondo
Duque de Alva	Quiapo

## E

Echagüe	Quiapo
Elcano	S. Nicolás
Elizondo	Quiapo
Encarnación	Tondo
Enrile	Sta. Cruz
Escaldo	Quiapo
Escolta	Binondo
España (bridge)	Binondo
Espinosa	S. Miguel
Estraudi	Binondo
Estrella	Binondo
Eppeleta	Sta. Cruz

Nueva Ermita	Shore
Sta. Cruz (square)	Quiotan
Echagüe	Pasig (river)
Goiti (square)	Bilibid (avenue)
Sacristía	Oriente
Arlegui	S. Miguel (creek)

Guiti (square)	Quinta (bridge)
Urbiztondo	Clavel
Crespo	Gunao
Asunción	Azcárraga (drive)
Sta. Cruz (square)	Lacoste
Sta. Rosa	Barbosa
P. Moraga (sq.)	Visita (bridge)
Magallanes (isth.)	Escolta
Novaliches	Convalecencia (bridge)
Jólo	Binondo (chan.)
S. Agustín (brid.)	S. Jacinto
Obando	General Gándara

## F

Fajardo	Tondo
Farola	S. Nicolás
Faura (Padre)	Ermita
Felipe II	Tondo
Felipe II (square)	Tondo
Félix Huerta (Padre)	Sta. Cruz
Fernandez	Sta. Cruz
Folgueras	Tondo
Fumadero	S. Nicolás
Fundición	Intramuros
Fundidor	S. Nicolás

Lemery	Reina (chan.)
Malecon del N.	Sea
Real	Nozaleda
Felipe II (square)	Reina Regente
Meisic (bridge)	Felipe II
Cervantes	S. Lázaro (road)
Lacoste	Misericordia
Azcárraga (drive)	Shore
Sto. Cristo	Ilang-Ilang
Cabildo	Sta. Lucia
Sto. Cristo	Lavezares

## G

Gabriel Riera	Madrid
Gagalangin	Pritil (bridge)
Gallera	Nueva
Galvey	Rosario
Garrovillas (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao S. Lázaro (street)

Gaspar de Ayala	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Gaspar Ramirez	Tondo	Camba	Madrid
Gaztambide	Sampaloc	Alix	Field
General Blanco (bridge)	Binondo	Colon	S. Fernando
General Gándara	Binondo	S. Agustín (brid.)	Soler
General Gándara (bridge)	Binondo	General Gándara (street)	Gándara
General Izquierdo	Binondo	Chinesco (bridge)	Prim (bridge)
General Solano	S. Miguel	S. Miguel	Malacañang
Globo de Oro	Quiapo	Echagüe	Gunao
Goiti (square)	Santa Cruz	Sta. Cruz (square)	Carriedo
Gonzalez	S. Fernando de Dilao	Nozaleda	S. Marcelino
Gracia (square)	Ermita	Real	Marina
Guipit	Sampaloc	Alix	San Roque
Gunao	Quiapo	Globo de Oro	S. Gerónimo
H			
21 Herrán	S. Fernando de Dilao	Nozaleda	Cabañas
Herrera (Padre)	Tondo	Bilbao	Reina (channel)
Hormiga	Binondo	Rosario	Anloague
Horneros	S. Nicolás	Barraca	Binondo (chan.)



Jimenez (Padre)  
Jolo

Jolo (bridge)  
Juan de Juanes  
Juan de Moriones  
Juan Pobre

Sampaloc  
Binondo

Binondo  
Quiapo  
Tondo  
Malate

Lardizabal  
C. de la Barea  
(square)  
Jolo  
Bilibid viejo  
Salinas  
Remedios

## L

Labasan  
Lacandola  
Lacoste  
Lallave (Padre)  
Lara  
Lardizabal  
Las Navas  
Latorre  
Lavanderos  
Lavezares  
Legarda  
Legasti

Sampaloc  
Tondo  
Sta. Cruz  
S. Fernando de Dilao  
S. Nicolás  
Sampaloc  
Sampaloc  
Binondo  
Sampaloc  
S. Nicolás  
S. Miguel  
Intramuros

Alix  
Leon XIII (sq.)  
Enrile  
Vives  
Camba  
Manrique  
Alix  
Diaz  
Manrique  
Fundidor  
Malacañang  
Beaterio

Santamesa  
Shore  
Gándara  
Paz  
Riverita (mole)  
Field  
Sampaloc (creek)  
Magdalena  
Alix  
Shore  
S. Miguel (creek)  
Real

Lemery	Tondo	Jólo (bridge)
Lepanto	Quiapo	Iris
Ligeros	Malate	Malate (square)
Limasana	Quiapo	S. Sebastian
Loaisa	Binondo	David
Looban	S. Fernando de Dilao	Herrán
Lope de Vega	Sta. Cruz	Canónigos
Lorenzo Chacón	Tondo	Timbugan
Luis de Ilaya	Tondo	Lemery
Luneta or Alfonso XII (drive)	Ermita	Moriones
Luzon	Binondo	Vidal (avenue)

## M

Mabolo	Santa Cruz
Madrid	S. Nicolás
Maestranza	Intramuros
Maestranza (gate)	Intramuros
Magallanes	Intramuros
Magallanes (drive)	Intramuros

Curtidor	Trinidad
Clavel	S. Fernando
Hospital	Aduana
Pasig (river)	Maestranza (str.)
Recoletos	Sto. Tomás
Magallanes (isth.)	Santo Domingo (gate)

Magallanes (isthmus)	Intramuros	Puerta Parian (avenue)	España (bridge)
Magdalena	Binondo	Gral. Izquierdo	Aniahan (suburb.)
Magdalena (bridge)	Binondo	Magdalena (str.)	
Maihaligue	Sta. Cruz	Cervantes	Aniahan
Malacañang	S. Miguel	Gral. Solano	Uli-uli (bridge)
Malate (square)	Malate	Cabañas	
Malecón del N.	S. Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	
Malecón del S.	Intramuros	Maria Cristina	Farola
Malinta	Binondo	(drive)	
Manrique	Sampaloc	Sacrristia	Meisic (creek)
Maria Cristina (drive)	Intramuros	Alix	Castaños
		Vidal (avenue)	Simón de Anda (glorietta)
Mariana (Padre)	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Marina	Hermita	S. Luis	Divisoria
Marqués	Quiapo	Cármén (square)	Marqués (bridge)
Marqués (bridge)	San Miguel	Marqués (street)	San Rafael
Marqués de Comillas	S. Fernando de Dilao	Concepción (ave- nue)	Concepción (ave- nue)
Marquina	Binondo	San Vicente	Canónigos
Martinez	Binondo	San Jacinto	Poblete
Martinez Campos	Sampaloc	Gaztambide	David

Mártires de la Integridad de la Patria (sq.)	Intramuros	Sto. Domingo
Masambong (suburb)	Sampaloc	Calubcub (suburb)
Maura (bridge)	Binondo	San Francisco del Monte (suburb)
		Calderón de la Barca (square)
		Reina Regente
		Caloocan (road)
		S. Lucas (suburb)
		Meisic (bridge)
		Felipe II (square)
		Shore
		Gagalangin
		Cabañas
		Jolo
		Meisic
		Bilbao
		Padre Herrera
		S. Sebastian
		Victoria
		Santo Cristo
		Real
		S. Fernando de Dilao
		S. Nicolás
		Quiapo
		Sta. Cruz
		Binondo
		Sampaloc
		Tondo
		Tondo
		Ermita
		S. Fernando
		S. Pedro
		Lacoste
		Escolta
		Alix
		Lemery
		Reina (channel)

Moriones (square)	Intramuros	Santa Clara	Fuerza de Santiago
Muelle del Canal de Binondo	S. Nicolás	Pasig (river)	Jólo (bridge)
Muelle de Riverita	S. Nicolás	Binondo (chan.)	Malecón del N.
Muralla	Intramuros	S. Juan de Letran	
Murillo	Quiapo	(square)	Parian (gate)
		Mendoza	Raon (creek)
<b>N</b>			
Nagtahan	Sampaloc	Rotonda	Pasig (river)
Narvaez	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Navarrete	Quiapo	Tanduay	Balmes
Nebrija	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Ninfa	Binondo	Anloague	Binondo (chan.)
Noria	Sta. Cruz	Quiotan	Concepción
Norzagaray	Quiapo	Echagüe	Gunao
Norzagaray (passage)	Binondo	Rosario	S. Jacinto
Novaliches	San Miguel	Pascual Casal	Malacañang
Nozaleda (Padre)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Vidal (avenue)	Herran
Nozaleda (bridge)	Ermita	P. Nozaleda (str.)	
Nueva	Binondo	Escolta	Sacristia

Nueva Ermita  
Numancia  
Nuñez de Arce

Ermita  
S. Nicolás  
Samaloc

O

Obando  
O'Donnell  
Olivares  
Oliver (Padre)  
Orbigo  
Oriente

Sta. Cruz  
Sta. Cruz  
Binondo  
Malate  
S. Fernando de Dilao  
Binondo

S. Luis  
Riverita (mole)  
Alix

Lacoste  
S. Lázaro (hosp.)  
Anloague  
Sinagoga  
Real-Paco  
Calderon de la  
Barca (square)  
Bilibid  
Echagüe  
Pasig (river)

Sta. Cruz  
Sta. Cruz  
Quiapo

Tetuan  
Paz  
Rosario  
Sagáz  
Duque  
S. Lázaro (hosp.)  
Padre Ducos  
Echagüe

## P

Pablo Carreon

Tondo

Shore

Paco (bridge)	S. Fernando de Dilao Herrán	Real
Palacio	Intramuros	Palacio (square)
Palacio (square)	Intramuros	Cabildo
Palma	Quiapo	Crespo
Palmera	Sampaloc	S. Anton
Palomar (suburb)	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)
Palompong	Tondo	Peñalosa
Parian (gate)	Intramuros	Real
Pasarín	Quiapo	Palma
Pascual Casal	San Miguel	General Solano
Pavia	Tondo	Reina (channel)
Pavia	Quiapo	Mendoza
Paz	Sta. Cruz	Chinesco (bridge)
Paz (passage)	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real-Paco
Peña-Francia	Binondo	Escolta
Peñalosa	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real Paco
Peñaranda	Tondo	Sande
Peñarrubia	S. Nicolás	S. Fernando
Perdigon (Padre)	S. Nicolás	Camba
Perena	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz
Perez (passage)	Binondo	Jólo
Pescadores	Binondo	Escolta
Piedad	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)
	Binondo	S. José

Fundición  
Sto. Tomás  
Noria  
Bustillos  
Antonio Rivera  
Palompong (brid.)  
Puerta Parian(av.)  
S. Pedro  
Novaliches  
Shore  
Raon (creek)  
Concordia (brid.)  
S. Lázaro  
S. Vicente  
Pandacan (brid.)  
Reina (channel)  
Jaboneros  
Príncipe  
Peña-Francia  
Binondo (chan.)  
Pasig (river)  
Shore  
Trozo (creek)

Plasencia (Padre)	Sampaloc	Lardizabal	Noria
Platerías	Sta. Cruz	Carriedo	S. Jacinto
Poblete	Binondó	Marquina	Postigo (gate)
Postigo	Intramuros	Palacio (square)	Postigo (street)
Postigo (gate)	Intramuros	Barraca	M. a Crist. (drive)
Prensas	S. Nicolás	Lemery	Custom-house
Pretil (bridge)	Tondo	Alix	Gagalañgin
Prim	Sampaloc	Azcárraga (drive)	Gral. Izquierdo
Prim (bridge)	Tondo	Riverita (mole)	Shore
Príncipe	S. Nicolás	Parian (gate)	Magall. (isthm.)
Puerta Parian (avenue)	Intramuros	Real (gate)	Vidal (avenue)
Puerta Real (avenue)	Intramuros		

## Q

Quesada	Tondo	Sande	Shore
Quevedo	Sampaloc	Alix	S. Miguel
Quinta (bridge)	Quiapo	Echagüe	Tetuan (creek)
Quiñones	Binondo	Nueva	Quiotan (creek)
Quiotan	Sta. Cruz	Carriedo	S. Lázaro (hosp.)
Quiricada	Sta. Cruz	O' Donell	

**R**

Rada (Padre)	Tondo	Shore
Raon	Sta. Cruz	Mendoza
Raxa-Matandá	Tondo	Ilaya
Real	Intramuros	Sta. Lucía (gate)
Real	S. Fernando de Dilao	Damas (bridge)
Real (gate)	Intramuros	Puerta-Real (av.)
Recoletos	Intramuros	Cabildo
Reina Regente	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)
Remedios	Malate	Díaz Puertas
Requesens	Sta. Cruz	O'Donnell
Retén	Sampaloc	Field
Rey (mole)	Binondo	S. Anton
Ricafort	Tondo	España (bridge)
Rivadeneira	Malate	Lemery
	San Nicolás	Binondo (chan.)
	S. Nicolás	Binondo (mole)
	S. Miguel	Malecón del N.ºe
	Quiapo	Riverita (bridge)
	Sta. Cruz	Riverita (mole)
	Binondo	Malacañang
	S. Fernando de Dilao	Cármén (square)
Rivadeneira	Riverita (bridge)	Tanduy
Riverita (mole)	Rodríguez Arias	Quiotan
Rodríguez Arias	Romero Aquino	S. Pedro
Romero Aquino	Ronquillo	P. Moraga (sq.)
Ronquillo	Rosario	Sacristía
Rosario	Rosario	Sagáz

Nagtajan

Alix  
AlixSampaloc  
SampalocRotonda  
Roxas

## S

Sacristia	Binondo	Rosario	Sacristia (bridge)
Sacristia (bridge)	Binondo	Sacristia (street)	Carballo (street)
Sagaz	S. Fernando de Dilao	Rosario	Paco (creek)
Sagrado Corazón	S. Fernando de Dilao	Herrán	Singalang
Sagunto	Tondo	Mercado (square)	Azcárraga (drive)
Salazar	Binondo	Carballo	S. José
Salcedo	Sta. Cruz	Carriedo	Bilibid
Salinas	Tondo	Clavel	Padre Rada
Salcipuedes	Ermita	Sta. Mónica	Divisoria
Salvaterra (Padre)	Sampaloc	Lardizabal	
Sampalucan (suburb)	Tondo	S. Lazaro (road)	
San Andrés	Malate	Cabañas	Singalang
San Agustín	Intramuros	Palacio	Sta. Lucia
San Agustín	S. Miguel	S. Miguel	Pasig (river.)
San Agustín (bridge)	Binondo	S. Jacinto	General Gándara
San Anton	Sampaloc	Gaztambide	Bustillos
San Antonio	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Peña-Francia

San Antonio	Ermita	S. Luis	Padre Faura
San Carlos	Ermita	S. Luis	Isaac Peral
Sánchez	Sampaloc	Alix	Sampaloc (creek)
Sánchez Barcaiztegui	S. Miguel	Malacañang	
(Padre)	Tondo	Folgueras	Bilbao
Sande	Tondo	León XIII (sq.)	Pretil (bridge)
San Fernando	S. Nicolás	Gral. Blanco (br.)	Barcelona
San Francisco	Intramuros	Baluarte	Solana
San Francisco (callej.)	Intramuros	Solana	Baluarte
San Francisco del Monte (suburb)	Sampaloc	Masambong (suburb.)	Bagubantay (sb.)
San Gabriel	Binondo	Cervantes (sq.)	Binondo (channel)
San Gerónimo	Quiaapo	Santa Rosa	S. Gerónimo (br.)
San Gerónimo (bridge)	Quiaapo	S. Gerónimo (str.)	Arlegui
Sangleyes	Sta. Cruz	Cervantes	Cemetery Loma
San Gregorio	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz	Peña-Francia
San Jacinto	Binondo	Escolta	Sacristia
San José	Intramuros	Cabildo	Palacio
San José	Binondo	Trozo (creek)	Gral. Izquierdo
San José	Ermita	San Luis	Gallera
San Juan de Dios	Intramuros	Real	S. Francisco
San Juan de Letrán	Intramuros	Isabel II (gate)	Real
(square)			Sto. Domingo
			Muralla
			Intramuros

San Lázaro	S. Fernando de Dilao	Paz
San Lázaro (road)	Sta. Cruz	Felix Huerta
San Lucas of Meytubig (suburb)	Malate	Maytubig (drive)
San Luis	Ermita	S. Luis (bridge)
San Luis (bridge)	Ermita	Padre Nozaleda
San Marcelino	S. Fernando de Dilao	Concepción (av.)
S. Marcelino (bridge)	Ermita	S. Marcelino (str.)
San Miguel	S. Miguel	Quinta (bridge)
San Nicolás	S. Nicolás	Binondo (chan.)
San Pedro	Sta. Cruz	Miranda (sq.)
San Pedro (bridge)	Sta. Cruz	S. Pedro (street)
San Quintin	Sampaloc	Alix
San Rafael	S. Miguel	Malacañang
San Roque	Sta. Cruz	Echagüe
San Roque	Sampaloc	Manrique
San Sebastian	Quiapo	S. Sebast. (brid.)
San Sebastian (bridge)	Quiapo	Cármén (square)
San Vicente	Binondo	Crespo
Santa Ana (square)	Quiapo	S. Sebastian (str.)
Santa Clara	Intramuros	Nueva
Santa Cruz (square)	Sta. Cruz	Marqués
Santa Elena	Tondo	Hospital
Sta. Isabel (square)	Intramuros	Visita (bridge)
		Meisic (creek)
		Palacio
		Arzobispo
		Dolores
		Antonio Hurtado
		Anda

Santa Lucia	Intramuros	Anda
Santa Lucia (gate)	Intramuros	Real
Santa Maria	Tondo	Sande
Santamesa	Sampaloc	Rotonda
Santamesa (bridge)	Sampaloc	Santamesa (street)
Santa Mónica	Tondo	Azcárraga (drive)
Santa Mónica	Ermita	Field
Santa Potenciana	Intramuros	Nueva
Santa Rosa	Quiapo	Shore
Santiago	S. Fernando de Dilao	Palacio
Santiago de Vera	Merced	Curtidor (creek)
Santo Cristo	Tondo	Paco (creek)
Santo Domingo	S. Nicolás	Moriones
	Intramuros	Mercado (square)
Santo Domingo (gate)	Intramuros	Mártires de la Integridad de la Patria (square)
Santol (suburb)	Sampaloc	Almacenes (street)
Santo Tomás	Intramuros	Magall. (drive)
Santo Tomás (square)	Intramuros	Dilimán (suburb)
Santo Sepulcro	S. Fernando de Dilao	Sto. Tomás (sq.)
Sevilla	S. Nicolás.	Solana
		Peña-Francia
		Clavél



Taram	Isaac Peral
Tayuman (sub.)	P. Faura
Tello	Reina (channel)
Tetuan	S. Agustin (brid.)
Tetuan (bridge)	Lemery
Timbugan	Sta. Cruz (square)
Toneheros	Tetuan (street)
Tortuosa	Paz
Tribunal	S. Lázaro (hop.)
Trinidad	Numancia
Trinidad (bridge)	Retén
Turco	Barraca
	Gaztambide
	S. Fernando
	Jaboneros
	Curtidor
	S. Nicolás
	Sampaloc
	S. Nicolás
	Sta. Cruz
	S. Fernando de Dilao
	Marq. de Comillas
	Rosario
	Nueva

## U

Ugalde	Binondo	Dasmariñas
Uli-uli (bridge)	S. Miguel	Malacañang
Union	Binondo	Diaz
Union	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real Paco
Urbiztondo	S. Nicolás	Barraca
Urdaneta	Intramuros	Cabildo

## V

Valderrama (P.)	S. Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	Shore
Vergara	Quiapo	Duque de Alba	Tanduay
Victoria	Intramuros	Baluarte	Sta. Lucia
Vidal (avenue)	Ermita	Magallanes (isthm)	Shore
Villalobos	Quiapo	Echagüe	Crespo
Visita (bridge)	Binondo	Escolta	Sta. Cruz (square)
Vives	S. Fernando de Dilao	Real Paco	Field
Vives	S. Nicolás	Riverita (mole)	Shore

## Z

Zaragoza	Tondo	Folgueras	Shore
Zorrilla	Sampaloc	Palmera	Bustillos
Zurbarán	Sta. Cruz	Servantes	Timbugan

# OFFICE ADDRESS

OF THE

## MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS AND ARMY OFFICERS

IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	OFFICE
Ahern, George P.	Captain	9th U. S. Infantry	Intendencia Building
Allen, James	Lieut. Colonel	Signal Corps	Potenciana
Alvord, Benjamin	Major	Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Andrews, Charles H.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Cuartel Quiapo
Andrews, Henry M.	Captain	1st U. S. Artillery	Exposition Grounds
Arthur, George S.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Atkinson, Fred. W.		Supt. of Education	Potenciana
Bailey, Harry L.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Baker, David J., jr.	Captain	12th U. S. Infantry	Custom House

Ball, G. E.	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	S. Fernando St. Sta.
Bankhead, Henry M.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Anloague Police Sta.
Barber, Merritt	Colonel	Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. A.	Ayuntamiento
Barroll, Morris K.	1st Lieut.	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Barracks
Barrows, F. J.	1st Lieut.	30th Infantry, U. S. V.	Q. M. Supply Depot
Bates, John C.	Major Gen.	U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Beach, William C.	Major	Inspector Gen., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Bell, J. Franklin	Brig. Gen.	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Biddle, John	Captain	Corps of Engineers	Potenciana
Binkley, Earle W.	2d Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Birmingham, Henry P.	Major	Surgeon U. S. A.	Sta. Mesa Hospital
Bishop, Harry G.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Blount, James H., jr.	Captain	29th Infantry, U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Bonesteele, Charles H.	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Booth, Charles E.	1st Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Bottoms, Sam. F.	2d Lieut.	7th U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Boyle, Juan A.	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Bradley, Chester B.	Counsel	Disbursing Off	Ayuntamiento
Branagan, Frank A.	Captain	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Bratton, Thomas S.	Lt. Comdr.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Braunersreuther, W.	2d Lieut.	U. S. Navy	Captain of Port.
Brown, Lytle	Major	Corps of Engineers	Provost Marshal Gen.
Brown, Robert A.	1st Lieut.	Insp. Gen., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Burritt, Charles H.		11th Cav., U. S. V.	290 Calle S. Sebastian

Butt, Archibald W.	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. V.	Q. M. Corral
Calbert, William J.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Camby, James	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Carr, Daniel J.	Captain	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Cavenaugh, William A.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Anloague Police Sta.
Chapman, Wm. H. H.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Cheney, Lherwood A.	1st Lieut.	Corps of Engineers	Convent Malate
Clarke, Walter L.	1st Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Clement, Henry C., jr.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Coffin, Eugene	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Coleman, Walter G.	Auditor	Public Civil Funds	Intendencia
Colt, W. W.	2d Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Comegys, William H.	Major	Paymaster, U. S. A.	18 Calle Audiencia
Conley, E. T.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Corbin, Rutherford	Asst. Secr.	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Cowin, William B.	2d Lieut.	3d U. S. Cavalry	Bishop's Palace
Cewles, Calvin D.	Major	17th U. S. Infantry	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Cox, Walter	Captain	U. S. A.	Pathological Laborat.
Gralle, G. Maury	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Sta. Cruz Police Stat.
Crampton, Louis W.	Major	Surgeon U. S. A.	Med. Sup. Depot. No.
			Luzon
Crawford, Charles	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Sta. Cruz Police Stat.
Cromwell, Ellis	1st Lieut.	39th Infantry, U. S. V.	147 Calle Anloague
Crowder, Enoch H.	Lieut. Colonel	39th Infantry, U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento

Crowne, Eugene P.	Captain	35th Infantry., U. S. V.	Bilibid Mil. Prison
Cullen, Gilbert I	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Curry, Manly B.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Davis, George B.	Major	Cd. S., U. S. V.	Depot. Commissary
Davis, William C.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Deems, Clarence	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Dessez, Paul T.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	2d Reserva Hospital
DeWitt, John L.	1st Lieut.	25th U. S. Infantry	Custom Huose
Dolph, Cyrus A.	2d Lieut.	4th U. S. Infantry	Exposition Grounds
Doster, Chase	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Q. M. Office, P. M. G.
Downey, George F.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Ediy, Guy L.	Major	Surg., U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Eltonhead, Francis E.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Ely, Hanson E.	1st Lieut.	22d U. S. Infantry	Depot. Com., Wareh'se
			N. o 3
Estes, George H., jr.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Exton, Charles W.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Malacañang Palace
Fassett, William M.	1st Lt. and Com.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Fauntroy, Powell C.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	Med. Sup. Depot. N.
Fergusson, Arthur W.	Secretary	Philippine Commission	Luzon
Fenton, E. B.	Captain	A. C. S., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Fitzgesald, Edward H.	Chaplain	U. S. A.	Depot. Commissary
			Malate Convent

	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	S. Lázaro Mil. Police Station
Foote, Stephen M.			
Ford, Joseph H.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	
Freeland, Charles W.	Chaplain	U. S. A.	2d Reserve Hospital
Fry, Charles	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Fouller, Lawson M.	1st Lieut.	Ord. Dept.	2d Reserve Hospital
Fibbs, George S.	1st Lieut.	Signal Corps, U. S. V.	Arsenal
Gilchrist, Harry L.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Goodman, Thomas C.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Graham, W. R.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Graves, William S.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Custom House
Greenleaf, Charles R.	Colonel	Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Grimea, George M.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Quiapo Police Sta.
Groesbeck, S. W.	Major	Judge Advocate,, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Hall, Herman	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Q. M. Office, P. M. G.
Hall, William R.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Hancock, William F.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Haberson, James P.	1st Lieut.	12th U. S. Infantry	Provost Marshal Gen.
Harris, Henry L., jr.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Anda St. Police Sta.
Harris, Floyd W.	1st Lieut.	4th Cavalry	Ayuntamiento
Harrison, Archibald I.	1st Lieut., Batt. Adj.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Hartigan, Thomas L.	Major	30th Infantry, U. S. V.	Intendencia
Haussermann, John W.	1st Lieutenant	34th Infantry, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Hearn, Lawrence J.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic

Heizmann, Charles L.	Lt. Col.	Depy. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Hilson, Cleveland	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Horton, William F.	Captain	Asst. Q. M., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Houle, George E.	1st Lieutenant	3d U. S. Infantry	Malacañang
Howell, Seymour	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Potenciana
Howland, Charles R.	Captain	28th Infantry, U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Ide, Henru C.	Commissioner	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Ingalls, Ralph	Captain	A. S. S., U. S. V.	Depot Commissary
Ireland, Marritte W.	Major	Surg., U. S. V.	Medical Supply Depo.
Iron, James A.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Anda Police Sta.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	Lieut. Col.	25th U. S. Infantry	Ayuntamiento
Johnson, L. T. B.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3
Kelly, William	2d Lieut.	Corps of Engineers	Convent Malate
Kenly, William L.	1st Lieutenant	1st U. S. Artillery	Ayuntamiento
Kennedy Jas. M.	Captain	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	
Kernan, Francis J.	Captain	2d U. S. Infantry	
Kervin, Arthur R.	1st Lieutenant	13th U. S. Infantry	Ayuntamiento
Kessler, Percy M.	1st Lieutenant	3d U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Kimmel, Edward	2d Lieut.	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Barracks
Kinzie, Hunter	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Nipa Barracks
Kneedler, William L.	Captain	Asst. Surg. U. S. A.	Ft. Santiago
Knight, John T.	Major	Q. M., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Kulp, John S.	Major	Surg., U. S. V.	Depot Quartermaster
Lawkin, E. E.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3
			2d Reserve Hospital

Lanza, Conrad H.	2d Lieutenant	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Bcks.
Lawton, Frank H.	Captain	A. C. S., U. S. V.	Sales Depot
Lee, Henry H.	Captain	Asst. Surg., U. S. V.	Hospital No. 3
Le Hardy, Julius C.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Leonori, Clifford H.	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry	Paco Police Sta.
Lewis, Edward M.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Liddell, James M.	Captain	29th Infantry U. S. V.	Jardin Botanico
Littell, Isaac W.	Major	Q: M., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Lloyd, Cyrus D.	Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Santamesa Hospital
Lovering, Leonard A.	Major	30th Infantry U. S. V.	Intendencia Building
Lowe, Thomas S.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Estado Mayor
Ludlow, Henry H.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	60 Calle S. Fernando
Lynch, Charles	Captain	Asst. Surg. U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Lyons, P. H.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Santamesa Hospital
MacArthur, Arthur	Major General	40th Infantry, U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Marple, Charles H.	Captain	Surg., U. S. A.	Ayuntamiento
Maus, Louis M.	Major	4th U. S. Cavalry	Ayuntamiento
McCaskay, Douglass	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel de Malate
McCaskay, Edward W.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
McCaskay, Williams S.	Colonel	Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	Ft. Santiago
McGinness, Jonh R.	Lieut. Colonel	U. S. Army	Arsenal
McKinnon, Wm. D.	Chaplain	36th Infantry U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Mead, Charles W.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Mearns, Robert W.	1st Lieutenant		

Menoyer, Charles T.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Provost Marshal Gen.
Mercer, Carroll	Major	C. S., U. S. V.	186 Calle Echagüe
Merrill, Abner H.	Major	3d U. S. Artillery	Nipa Barracks
Merrill, Thos. E.	2d Lieut.	1st U. S. Artillery	Exposition Grounds
Michael, James S.	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. V.	Depot Q. M. N., Luzon
Millar, Edward A.	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Sta. Lucia Barracks
Miller, Crosby P.	Major	Q. M., U. S. A.	Ayuntamiento
Miller, James	Major	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Miller, Lawrence S.	1st Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Tondo Police Sta.
Milhoff, C. B.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3
Mills, Stephen C.	Major	Insp. G., U. S. A.	Intendencia
Minus, Josiah, C.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Trozo Police Sta.
Monaghan, Wm.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Moore, George D.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Morrison, John F.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	Anlogue Police Sta.
Morrow, W. M.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Mosely, Edward B.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	Bishop's Palace
Mosses, Bernard	Commissioner	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Mullay, Williams H.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Paco Police Sta.
Niskern, A. D.	Major	C. S., U. S. V.	Chief Com., S. Luzon
Oaskes, John C.	1st Lieut.	Corps of Engineers	Convent Malate
O'Connell, J. J.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Orr, Sylvanus G.	Captain	Asst. Q. M., U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Osborn, Albert C.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Sampaloc Police Sta.

Palmer, Charles D.	Captain	A. Q. M., U. S. A.	Depot Quartermaster
Palmer, Fred.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Sta. Mesa Hospital
Parker, Charles F.	1st Lieut.	2d U. S. Artillery	Intendencia Building
Parmenter, Almond L.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Bishop's Palace
Patterson, C. Stuart, jr.	2d Lieut.	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Pavey, N. P.	Captain	38th Infantry, U. S. V.	Depot Com., S. Lázaro
Payson, F. L.	Major	Paymaster, U. S. A.	Provost Marshal Bdg.
Perry, J. C.	Passed. Asst Surg.	U.S.M.H.S., Chf. Quar. O.	78 Calle Madrid
Pickett, Geo. E.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Pierce, Charles C.	Chaplain	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Penquard, Joseph	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Santamesa Hospital
Porter, John B.	Major	28th Infantry, U. S. V.	Intendencia Building
Powell, Junius L.	Major	Surg., U. S. A.	2d Reserva Hospital
Purinton, Holman G.	Captain	29th Infantry, U. S. V.	Bilibid Mil. Prison
Ramsay, Charles R.	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Vaccine Station
Rand, Irving W.	1st Lieut.	Asst. Surg., U. S. V.	Santamesa Hospital
Read, James C.	Captain	C. S. U., U. S. V.	Potenciana Building
Ress, H. L.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Reeve, Horace M.	1st Lieut.	3d U. S. Infantry	Bishop's Palace
Reifsnyder, Joseph C.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Reiser, Theo C.	1st Lieut.	42d Infantry, U. S. V.	Custom House
Repetti, John J.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	2d Reserve Hospital
Reynolds, Frederick P.	Major	Surg., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Rhoads, T. L.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3

Richardson, Lorrain T.	1st Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	S. Miguel Police Sta.
Rivers, Tyree R.	Captain	4th Cavalry	Cuartel de Malate
Rochester, Wm. B., jr.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Potenciana Sta.
Rogers, Williams P.	Major	20th U. S. Infantry	Bilibid Mil. Prison
Rose, Robert W.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Calle Herran Police Sta.
Roudiez, Leon S.	Major	Q. M., U. S. V.	Cuartel Fortin
Russell, Edgar	Captain	Signal Corps., U. S. V.	30 Calle Nozaleda
Ruthers, G. W.	Major	C. S. U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Sargent, Herbert H.	Lieut. Colonel	29th Infantry, U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Sayer, Edwin S., jr.	2d Lieutenant	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meistic
Schofield, Wm. B.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Potenciana Sta.
Shattuck, Amos B.	Captain	25th U. S. Infantry	Custom House
Shipp, Arthur M.	2d Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Slavens, Thomas H.	Captain	Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.	254 Calle S. Miguel
Sleeper, Charles H.	Captain	37th Infantry, U. S. V.	147 Calle Anloague
Smith, Charles C.	1st Lieutenant	20th U. S. Infantry	Ft. Santiago
Smith, Guy H. B.	1st Lieutenant	4th U. S. Infantry	Exposition Grounds
Smith, Robert S.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	18 Calle Audiencia
Stafford, H. Eugene	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	1st Reserve Hospital
Starbird, Alfred A.	2d Lieutenant	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel de Infanteria
Stevent, Robert S.	Major	Q. M., U. S. V.	384 Calle Gral. Solano
Stewart, Cecil	1st Lieutenant	4th Cavalry	Cuartel de Malate
Stewart, Geo E.	2d Lieutenant	19th U. S. Infantry	Chief Engineer's Office
Strong, Richard P.	Act. Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Pathological Laborat.

Sturgis Samuel D.	It. Col.	A. A. G., U. S. V.	Ayuntamiento
Taft, Williams H.	President	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
Taylor, Frank	Captain	8th U. S. Infantry	Intendencia Building
Tood, Albert	Captain	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Towar, Albert S.	Lt. Col.	Dep. Pay. Gen., U. S. A.	Potenciana
Tremaine, W. C.	2d Lieut.	25th Infantry., U. S. V.	Custom House
Trowbridge, Chas. R.	1st Lieut.	11th Cav., U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Truitt, Charles M.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Vandervoort, Perry W.	1st Lieut.	35th Infantry, U. S. V.	Custom House
Varmey, Thaddeus P.	Major	Addl. Paymaster, U. S. V.	Provost Marshal Gen.
Vicars, Thoas. A.	2d Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	Cuartel Meisic
Vose, Williams P.	Major	6th U. S. Artillery	Cuartel España
Wagner, Arthur L.	Lt. Col.	Asst. A. G., U. S. V.	Bishop's Palace
Wahl, Lutz	1st Lieut.	21st U. S. Infantry	G. C. M. Rooms, S.
			Luzón
Walcutt, Charles C., jr.	Major	44th Infantry, U. S. V.	Depot Quartermaster
Waltz, Millard F.	Captain	12th U. S. Infantry	384 Cal. Gral. Solano
Watrous, J. A.	Major	Paymaster, U. S. A.	
Webster, Frank D.	Captain	20th U. S. Infantry	
Welch, Lyman M.	1st Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	
West, Parker W.	Major	Insp. Gen., U. S. V.	
Wheaton, Loyd	Major Gen.	U. S. V.	
Whitsett, George P.	1st Lieut.	32d Infantry, U. S. V.	
Whitson, Kaolin L.	1st Lieut.	30th Infantry, U. S. V.	

Whitworth, Pegram	Captain	A. Q.M., U. S. V.	Depot Quartermaster
Wilhelms, Williams H.	Captain	21st U. S. Infantry	S. Fernando Police Sta.
Williams, A. W.	Act. Ass't. Surg.	U. S. A.	Hospital No. 3
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Williams-Foote, Ambr's	C. G.		
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Wilson, Alfred M.	2d Lieut.	20th U. S. Infantry	Quiazo Police Sta.
Wilson, James S.	Asst. Surg.	U. S. A.	Cuartel Meisic
Woodruff, C. A.	Col. and A.C.G.S.	U. S. A.	Potenciana Building
Wooten, William T.	Act. Ass't. Surg.	U. S. A.	Sta. Mesa Hospital
Worcester, Dean C.	Commissioner	Philippine Commission	Ayuntamiento
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STATIONS	Kilom.s	1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class	
		Ps.	Cs.	Ps.	Cs.	Ps.	Cs.
Manila . . . . .	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
Caloocan . . . . .	6	0	22	0	17	0	10
Polo . . . . .	12	0	46	0	35	0	18
Meycauayan . . . .	15	0	57	0	43	0	23
Marilao . . . . .	19	0	72	0	55	0	30
Bocaue . . . . .	23	0	87	0	67	0	37
Bigáa . . . . .	27	1	02	0	77	0	42
Guiguinto . . . . .	30	1	13	0	87	0	47
Malolos . . . . .	38	1	43	1	10	0	61
Calumpit . . . . .	46	1	75	1	32	0	73
Apalit . . . . .	50	1	90	1	45	0	80
Santo Tomás . . . .	59	2	23	1	71	0	93
San Fernando . . . .	62	2	36	1	80	0	98
Calulut . . . . .	70	2	66	2	02	1	12
Angeles . . . . .	79	3	00	2	28	1	26
Mabalacat . . . . .	87	3	31	2	52	1	38
Bamban . . . . .	94	3	57	2	72	1	50
Capas . . . . .	103	3	91	2	98	1	65
Murcia. . . . .	110	4	17	3	18	1	76
Tarlac . . . . .	120	4	56	3	47	1	92
Gerona. . . . .	132	5	02	3	82	2	11
Paniquí . . . . .	140	5	32	4	06	2	23
Moncada . . . . .	147	5	58	4	26	2	35
Bayambang M. . . .	162	6	16	4	70	2	58
Bayambang P. . . .	164	6	22	4	76	2	62
Malasiqui . . . . .	176	6	68	5	10	2	82
San Carlos . . . . .	182	6	92	5	27	2	91
Calasiao. . . . .	192	7	30	5	57	3	07
Dagupán . . . . .	196	7	45	5	67	3	13

THE MANILA-DAGUPAN RAILWAY

FREIGHT TARIFF

STATIONS	Kilometros	Exceso de equipajes.	Mensajerias. Price of 1000 kilos	Funeral Transfers. Price of wagon	Special Trens. Price per tren	Dogs. Price per each.	Pesos Cént.	Pesos Cént.	Pesos Cént.	Pesos Cént.
		»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
Manila.	.	.	.	»	»	»	»	»	»	»
Caloocan	.	.	6	4 00	4 00	8 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Polo.	.	.	12	4 00	4 00	8 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Meycauayan	.	.	15	4 00	4 00	8 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Marilao	.	.	19	4 00	4 00	8 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Bocae.	.	.	23	4 60	4 00	9 20	57 50	57 50	57 50	57 50
Bigáa	.	.	27	5 40	5 40	10 80	67 50	67 50	67 50	67 50
Guinguito.	.	.	30	6 00	6 00	12 00	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00
Malolos	.	.	38	7 60	7 60	15 20	95 00	95 00	95 00	95 00
Calumpit	.	.	46	9 20	9 20	18 40	115 00	115 00	115 00	115 00

Apalit.	50	10	00	10	20	00	125	00	10
Sto. Tomás.	59	11	80	11	23	60	147	50	20
S. Fernando.	62	12	40	12	24	80	155	00	20
Calulut.	70	14	00	14	28	00	175	00	20
Angelos.	79	15	80	15	31	60	197	50	20
Mabalacat.	87	17	40	17	34	80	217	50	20
Bamban.	94	18	80	18	37	60	235	00	20
Capas.	103	20	60	20	41	20	257	50	30
Murcia.	110	22	00	22	00	44	300	00	30
Tarlac.	120	24	00	24	00	48	300	00	30
Gerona.	132	26	40	26	52	80	330	00	30
Paniqui.	140	28	00	28	56	00	350	00	30
Moncada.	147	29	40	29	58	80	367	50	30
Bayambang M.	162	32	40	32	64	80	405	00	40
Bayambang P.	164	32	80	32	65	60	410	00	40
Malasiqui.	176	35	20	35	70	40	440	00	40
S. Carlos.	182	36	40	36	72	80	455	00	40
Calasiao.	192	38	40	38	76	80	480	00	40
Dagupan.	196	39	20	39	78	40	490	00	40

# THE MANILA-DAGUPAN RAILWAY

## FREIGHT TARIFF

Stations	1.a Clase			2.a Clase			3.a Clase			4.a Clase			Ganado menor			Coches de 2 rds.			Coches de 4 rds.		
	Precio por 1000 kilos																				
Kilos	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Manila	•	•	•	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	
Caloocan	•	•	•	6	»	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	1	20	2	20	
Polo	•	•	•	12	»	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	1	20	2	20	
Meycauayan	•	•	•	15	»	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	1	20	2	20	
Mariiao	•	•	•	19	»	940	»	660	»	480	»	400	»	60	»	20	1	20	2	20	
Bocage	•	•	•	23	1	081	»	759	»	552	»	460	»	69	»	23	1	38	2	53	
Bigáa	•	•	•	27	1	269	»	891	»	648	»	540	»	81	»	27	1	62	2	97	
Guiguinto	•	•	•	30	1	410	»	990	»	720	»	600	»	90	»	30	1	80	3	30	
Malolos	•	•	•	38	1	786	1	254	»	912	»	760	1	14	»	38	2	28	4	18	
Calumpit	•	•	•	46	2	162	1	518	1	104	»	920	1	38	»	46	2	76	5	06	
Apalit	•	•	•	50	2	350	1	650	1	200	1	000	1	50	»	50	3	00	5	50	

Santo Tomás.	59	2	773	1	947	1	416	1	180	1	77	3	54	6	49	
San Fernando.	62	2	914	2	046	1	488	1	240	1	86	3	72	6	82	
Calulut.	.	70	3	290	2	310	1	680	1	400	2	10	3	70	4	20
Angeles.	.	79	3	713	2	607	1	896	1	580	2	37	3	79	4	74
Mabalacat.	.	87	4	089	2	871	2	088	1	740	2	61	3	87	5	22
Bamban.	.	94	4	418	3	102	2	256	1	880	2	82	3	94	5	64
Capas.	.	103	4	841	3	399	2	472	2	060	3	09	1	03	6	18
Murcia.	.	110	5	170	3	630	2	640	2	200	3	30	1	10	6	60
Tarlac.	.	120	5	640	3	960	2	880	2	400	3	60	1	20	7	20
Gerona.	.	132	6	204	4	356	3	168	2	640	3	96	1	32	7	92
Paniqui.	.	140	6	580	4	620	3	360	2	800	4	20	1	40	8	40
Moncada.	.	147	6	909	4	851	3	528	2	940	4	41	1	47	8	82
Bayambang M.	162	7	614	5	346	3	888	3	240	4	86	1	62	9	72	
Bayambang P.	164	7	708	5	412	3	936	3	280	4	92	1	64	9	84	
Malasiqui.	.	176	8	272	5	808	4	224	3	520	5	28	1	76	10	56
San Carlos.	.	182	8	554	6	006	4	368	3	640	5	45	1	82	10	92
Calasiao.	.	192	9	024	6	336	4	608	3	840	5	76	1	92	11	52
Dagupán.	.	196	9	212	6	468	4	704	3	920	5	88	1	96	11	76



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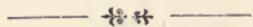
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Each Light of	per month		per month
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10 "	" 1'40	power . . .	\$ 6.50
16 "	" 1'80		
20 "	" 2'75		
25 "	" 3'30		
35 "	" 3'75	From 101 to 200 .	,, 13.
50 "	" 5'50		

### NIGHT SERVICE.

Intensity of Light.	For extra hours	From night fall to				
		1st tariff	2nd tariff	3rd tariff	4th tariff	5th tariff
Each Light of	An hour	a month	a month	a month	a month	a month
6 Candle Power	1 ct.	\$ 0'65	\$ 0'80	\$ 0'90	\$ 1'20	
10 "	2 "	" 0'95	" 1'20	" 1'40	" 1'90	
16 "	2 1/2 "	" 1'20	" 1'55	" 1'80	" 2'45	
20 "	3 "	" 1'80	" 2'30	" 2'75	" 3'60	
25 "	4 "	" 2'20	" 2'75	" 3'30	" 4'40	
35 "	5 "	" 2'50	" 3'15	" 3'75	" 4'95	
50 "	7 "	" 3'80	" 4'60	" 5'50	" 7'40	

### ARC LIGHTS.

1500,,	,,	\$ 0'20	\$ 12	\$ 14'50	\$ 15'50	\$ 18
1000,,	,,	,, 0'25	,, 14'50	,, 17'50	,, 19'00	,, 23

By Meter \$ 0'03 each hectowat per hour.

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Per one up to 100 wats.	.. .	(Mex.)	\$ 6'50	per mo.
,, ,,, from 101 200 .	.. .	,,	,, 13,00	,,

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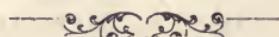
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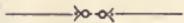
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This well known Undertaking Establishment of the Plaza de Goiti is celebrated for its punctuality of its funeral service, conducted with the luxury of decency which may be required.

Artificial Crowns and Natural Flowers, Ribbons, Embalming Work, etc.

Metallic Coffins or Mahogany, made in European or American Factories.

PERMANENT SERVICE.—Prices Reasonable.  
Manager: JOSE HERNANDEZ. Telephone 119.

La Flor de Cataluña  
OF  
MRS. E. BOTA  
Escolta No. 89 (formerly 27)  
MANILA



Printing, Ruling  
and Book Binding,  
Printers, Book  
Binders and  
Stationers.

BOOK STORE

MEDICAL. BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

# RUBERT & GUAMIS

Manila, Philippines  
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.



COMMISSION AGENTS,  
INSURANCE, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS,  
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

**Stores:**

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EUROPEAN FOOT GEAR AND NOVELTIES.

*Escolta, 146, opposite Post Office.*

AMERICAN PHILIPPINES EMPORIUM  
TAILOR SHOP, SHIRT FACTORY,  
HATS AND ALL KINDS OF GENTLEMENS'  
FURNISHINGS.

**Warehouses:**

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**Offices:**

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Post Office Box, No. 79.

Telephone No. 94.

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→ JUAN PONS ←

REAL and SOLANA Sts., No. 18.—TELEPHONE 123.

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Bakery and Candy Store, Chocolate and Jelly Factory

Breads and clakes delivered at residences in Manila and suburbs.

Hotel.—Cafe Restaurant.—Billiard Hall.—Refreshmen

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First man to build pianos in Manila from native woods.

Strings for Instruments of all kinds.

Musical goods.

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New and second hand pianos sold and rented.

Pianos and other instruments repaired.

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Monuments, Church Decorations, Cornices, Architectur. Al Decorations in different styles, Religiuos Images, Busts of different sizes, Altars, Pulpits, Chairs, Alegoric Frames for Pictures. All work connected with sculpture.

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*Large stock of galvanized iron roofing; iron in bars; sheet iron; angles; bolts; nuts; rivets; axle boxes.*

**Sanitary plumbing materials,  
ETC., ETC.**



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## SAW MILL

Calle Soler.--Tondo.--Manila.



WORK SHOPS

AND LARGE STOCK

OF LUMBER.

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# GUTIERREZ BROTHERS.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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Telephone 152.

*Importers, Exporters, Commission Agents  
and Consignees.*

AS A SHIP COMPANY IT HAS THE FOLLOWING

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Steamer	Magallanes
„	Dos Hermanos
„	Montañés
„	Santander
„	Cuco
Lighter	Maria

Representatives in Spain

PLÁCIDO GUTIERREZ AND MIGUEL GUTIERREZ

Branch Houses in Bulan, Nueva Cáceres  
and Legaspi.

## ~~~Manila Staff~~~

Manager	Miguel Alonso Gutierrez
Clerks	Daniel Perez
„	José Fortis
„	Leopoldo Criado
„	Manuel Movellan
„	José Criado
„	Severo Aranjo
„	Joaquin Mendez
„	Francisco de la Vara

# GUTIERREZ BROTHERS

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## BRANCH HOUSE IN BULAN

Representative . . . . .	Narciso Alegre
Clerks . . . . .	Custodio Danden
"	Candido Centenera
"	Cristobal Marcos
"	Pedro de la Vega
"	Luis Solana

## BRACNH HOUSE IN LEGASPI

President . . . . .	José Icsiar
Clerks . . . . .	José del Castillo
"	Sebastian Muñoz
"	Angel Roco

## BRANCH HOUSE IN NUEVA CACERES

Representatives, . . . . .	Gabriel de Alberdi.
"	Luis Mendez.
"	Juan Mora
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This firm is the sole importer of the well knwon **WHITE CROSS SANTANDER BEER**, Lemps of St Louis beer and Cook Bernheimer & Company of New York Whiskies.

## ENGRAVER & SILVERSMITH CRISPULO ZAMORA Y GUZMAN

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**STAMPS AND MEDALS**

**REPRODUCTION, ELECTRIC BELLS, DRY BATTERIES.**

All kinds of artistic work connected with engraving and silversmithry.

Jewels and Ornaments for Churches, etc.



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SIGARETTE AND SIGAR FACTORY  
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL PALACE.

Plaza de Goiti, No. 36.—Teléfono  
RAMON AENLLE & CO. PROPRIETORS.  
Cable address AENLLE—MANILA.

Representative: *Miguel Velasco.*  
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Director: *M. Gonzalez Vega.*  
Bookkeeper: *Isidro Martinez.*

Special orders for fine work accepted, cigars packed, as desired at special rates.

The net weight per thousand of all cigars may vary a pound, more or less, without any difference in the price fixed.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

The factory will receive orders for packing cigars for shipment in accordance with directions given, at special rates.

The delivery of goods ordered will be made at the factory doors to the satisfaction of receiver, this company not being responsible for any claims after delivery.

*R. AENLLE & Co.*  
Proprietors.

# MENDEZONA & CO.

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Plaza Cervantes, No. 39.

Telephone No. 191.

Dealers in native products, especially hemp.  
Importers, commission agents and consignees.

### Members of this firm:

Managing partners: Juan Ormaechea  
Florentino Gárriz  
Secundino Mendezona  
Ramon Echevarria  
Antonio Elizalde

### Branches of the house:

SORSOGON—LEGASPI—TABACO—  
NUEVA CÁCERES—TACLOBAN—  
BAYBAY—MAASIM.

### Vessels belonging to the firm:

S. S. Vizcaya	S. S. Mundaca
„ Alava	„ Castillochu
„ Carmen	„ Surumusa
„ San Nicolás	Launch Manuela

### Sailing vessels:

Brig	Navarra	Pilot boat	Oriente
Lorcha	Zaragoza	Lorcha	Vizcaya
„	Laurat-bat	„	Germanita

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Address: Mendezona & Co., Manila.

# Rueda Brothers

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**GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.**

LA MARINA

*Wholesale and Retail.*

Plaza P. Moraga No. 13.

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# SPANISH HAT STORE

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28, ESCOLTA, 28.

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*American, English, Spanish and other Hats.*

*American, Spanish and English foot-wear.*

*Shirts, Military Goods, Neckties, Undershirts,*

*Socks, Razors and Shaving Brushes. American*

*playing Cards and poker chips, Hair*

*Clippers and Hair Brushes, etc.*

*Panamá and Baliuag Hats.*

28, ESCOLTA,

**Corner Bridge of Spain.**

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PALACIO, St. No. 214, MANILA

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL.

Large stock of the well known brand of sherry of *A. R. Valdespino*. Constant shipments of goods received from Europe and America. Mass wine from the well known grower *R. de Leon*.

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Sole importers of the well known INOCENTE sherry.

Importation of all kinds of sausages manufactured by Messrs. Luengo Brothers, awarded medal in the last Paris exposition a specialty.

Palacio, 214

LUENGO &  
(SUCCESSIONS TO LUENGO  
Established in 1875



Palacio, 214

**Escolta, 94 LA MASCOTÁ. Manila.**

**NOVELTY STORE:**

Foot wear for ladies, gentlemen and children. Women underwear, shirts, towels, handkerchiefs, large stock of neckties, belts, etc. Selected stock of perfumery from the best manufacturers; dentifrices; fancy goods. Card cases; cigar holders; fans; sunshadee; umbrelas; waterproofs; combs; pocket books; scissors; brushes; etc.

Bicycles, saddles, etc. Trunks, valises, etc. Dress-making and millinery.

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**VELASCO'S BAZAR.**

*Calle Nueva, Nos. 22 and 28.*

**MARIANO VELASCO. Proprietor,**

(Established in 1852.)

Wax candle factory. Large stock of galvanized iron, plain and corrugated. Roofing. Bar iron. Large stock of Vienna furniture. Porcelain and China crockery. Glassware. White metal knives and forks. All kinds of lamps. Looking glasses, fancy articles, carpets, iron cooking stoves, baths, office furniture. Great variety of white metal articles and gilded white metal for churches. Crystal chandeliers from four to twenty four lights. Musical instruments for bands and orchestras. Materials for carriages, etc. Iron safes. Travelling goods, trunks, valises, etc. Silk, wool, cotton and linen goods. Children's dresses, undershirts, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, etc.

Carpenter shop on Calle Nueva, No. 24. Furniture made to order from native woods.

Lumber yard No. 157 Calle Arranque, Santa Cruz. Large stock of different kinds of lumber. Building work of all work undertaken.

*Our prices defy competition.*

Herbert Rees.

LVII

Henry Musser.

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Sanitary Plumbers, Tin and Sheet  
Iron Workers.

P. O. Box 352.

Dealers in fine American plumbing goods  
of all kinds.

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## ORION & REGULADOR WATCHES.

RECEIVE BY EVERY MAIL

Large Consignements of the Finest  
Novelties in Jewellery,  
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Watches and Clocks,  
Swiss Chronometers and Repeaters,  
Lemaire and Zeiss' Marine  
AND  
Field Glasses.

LOOSE DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

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LVIII

## THE RECEPTION,

CALLE NUEVA, NO. 11.

HUGO EHRENPFORT,  
PROPRIETOR.

*Residence Hotel Oriente.*

DEALER IN LIQUORS WINES AND CIGARS.

H. POPOVICH. ED. JOURS.

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M. R. King, Manager.

*Best Accommodation in this City for*

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

STRICTLY AN OFFICER'S  
AND

CIVILIAN'S RESORT.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED UNDER

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT  
THE

Bachelor Resort of the city.

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**CIGAR MANUFACTURERS**  
 PROPRIETORS OF  
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 AND THE JOCKEY BRANDS  
 No. 64, Calle David, Manila.

## PRICES CURRENT

*Manufacture in Cuban Style*

### WINSOR'S LADY BRAND

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
“ Incomparables . . . . .	25	25	\$ 100
“ Imperiales . . . . .	25	24	75
“ Perfectos . . . . .	25	23	60
“ Severeigns . . . . .	25	17	60
“ Regalía Victoria . . . . .	25	22	56
“ do do . . . . .	50	22	50
“ Favoritos . . . . .	25	18	52
“ Jockey Club . . . . .	25	18	48
“ Prince of Wales . . . . .	25	16	48
“ Elegantes Ingleses . . . . .	25	16	44

(“) With rings, Gold and silver foil.      (\*) With rings.  
 (\*\*) Con anillo, papel oro y plata.      (\*\*) Con anillo.

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
Non Plus Ultra Reina Victoria . . .	50	15	\$ 42
" " " " . . .	100	15	40
Culebras . . . . .	50	16	40
High Life in the East . . . . .	50	18	38
Perlas . . . . .	25	14	36
Brevas . . . . .	50	20	32
Bouquets . . . . .	25	15	32
" . . . . .	50	15	30
American Golds . . . . .	50	16	30
Three Castles . . . . .	30	16	30
Exquisitos . . . . .	50	16	30
Torpedoes . . . . .	50	14	30
Populares . . . . .	50	16	28
My Darling . . . . .	50	15	28
Britanicos . . . . .	50	16	28
High Life . . . . .	50	16	27
Morning Stars . . . . .	50	15	26
Media Regalia . . . . .	50	16	25
Princesas . . . . .	50	11	24
Londres Finos . . . . .	50	15	24
Petit Bouquets . . . . .	50	11	24
Conchas Especiales . . . . .	50	15	22
Londres . . . . .	100	15	20
Princesas . . . . .	100	11	20
Conchas Flor Fina . . . . .	100	15	18
Regalia Chica . . . . .	100	16	18
Cortado de la Reina . . . . .	100	16	17
Nuevo Habano (Spiral Wrapper)	100	15	16
Damas . . . . .	100	11	15
Entreactos or Cortado Fino . . . .	100	11	15
Paquitos Finos . . . . .	200	7	9
Señoritas . . . . .	200	4	8



**PHILIPPINE STYLE**  
**ELABORACION FILIPINA**

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Peso neto libras.	PRECIO POR MILLAR			
		Envase de			
		50	100	250	500
Habano Extra. . .	18	\$ 22 ,,	\$ 20 ,,	\$	\$
Cortado Extra . . .	18	22 ,,	20 ,,		
1.a Habano . . .	22	20 ,,	18 ,,		
1.a Cortado . . .	22	20 ,,	18 ,,		
2.a Habano Extra. . .	13	19 ,,	17 ,,		
2.a Cortado Extra. . .	13	19 ,,	17 ,,		
Nuevo Habano . . .	14-18	14 ,,	12'50	12 ,,	
Nuevo Cortado . . .	14-18	14 ,,	12'50	12 ,,	
2.a Habano . . .	11	12 ,,	11 ,,	10'25	10 ,,
2.a Cortado . . .	11	12 ,,	11 ,,	10'25	10 ,,
3.a Habano . . .	10	11'50	10 ,,	9'75	9'50
3.a Cortado . . .	10	11 ,,	9'50	9'25	9 ,,

**THE JOCKEY BRAND**

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por millar. Price per 1000	
			Box	of
• Invencibles . . . , . . . .	25	25	\$ 100	
• Imperiales . . . . .	25	24	75	
• Sovereigns . . . . .	25	17	60	
• Regalia the Jockey . . . .	25	22	56	
• do do do . . . .	50	22	50	
• Favoritos . . . . .	25	18	52	
• Perfectos . . . . .	25	17	50	
• Jockey club . . . . .	25	18	48	
• Elegantes Ingleses . . . .	25	16	44	
• Non Plus Ultra Reina Victoria.	100	15	40	
• High life in the East (Extra fina made) . .	50	18	38	

(\*\*) With rings, gold and silver foil.

(\*\*) Con anillo, papel oro y plata.

(\*) With rings.

(\*) Con anillo.

SHAPES (VITOLAS)	Envase in Box of	Peso neto Nett weight libras	Precio por mi- llar. Price per 1000
• Deliciosos . . . . .	50	17	\$ 36
• High life in the East . . . . .	50	16	32
• Bouquets . . . . .	25	15	32
• do . . . . .	50	15	30
• Elegantes . . . . .	50	14	30
• Populares . . . . .	50	16	28
High Life . . . . .	50	16	27
• Morning Stars . . . . .	50	15	26
• Media Regalia . . . . .	50	16	25
• Petit Bouquets . . . . .	50	11	24
Londres . . . . .	100	15	20
Conchas flor fina . . . . .	100	15	18
Nuevo Cortado . . . . .	100	16	16
2.a Habano . . . . .	100	11	14
2.a Cortado . . . . .	100	11	13
Paquitos . . . . .	200	5	7
CIGARRILLOS LABOR MECÁNICA			
Fuerte, entre-fuerte y suave de á 30 cigarrillos Cajetilla			5 „
Entre-fuerte de á 30 idem idem . . . . .			4.00
Idem. de á 40 idem idem . . . . .			3.20
LABOR Á MANO			
Entrelargos hebra superior de á 24 cigarrillos . . . . .			8.00
PICADURA EXTRA SUPERIOR			
Fuerte y entre-fuerte en paquetes de á 1 libra . . . . .			35.40
Entre-fuerte en paquetes de á 1 libra . . . . .			25.00



H. J. ANDREWS & CO.

ANLOAGUE, 89

Manila

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Thos: E. Evans & Co.

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THOS. E. EVANS  
HARALD M. PITT.

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FINANCIAL BROKERS.

88, STO. TOMAS.

MANILA, P. J.

# *Pacific Oriental Trading Company.*

26, PLAZA CERVANTES.

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F. Montalto de Jesus,  
D. F. Maloney,  
P. Botelho,  
F. A. de Carvalho,  
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T. H. Davies,  
Y. F. Martinez,  
N. Xavier,  
F. L. Pereira,  
H. L. Kropp,  
A. Tiigan.*

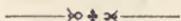
### **Agencies.**

*St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian Beer  
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Swift & Co. Chicago  
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LABELS FOR CIGAR BOXES

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the best in the for the famous  
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ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY

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*Daily Paper of the largest Circulation in the Orient.*

**Correspondents in Madrid, París and Japan.**

**CALLE DE CARRIEDO, No. 108.**

**Post Office Box, No. 140.**

This paper publishes an English edition every Sunday of eight pages, with a geographical and commercial description of the Archipelago, sport, society and current events, the English edition being under the direction of

**JUAN DE JUAN**

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**W. P. SKIDMORE P. P. S.**

**CORNER OF ESCOLTA  
AND  
PASAGE DE PEREZ.**

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JUAN SANZ.

PLAZA DE CERVANTES No. 22.

**Spanish and Foreign Products.**

*Commissions and Consignees.*

LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS  
OF FOOT WEAR,  
ELEGANCE  
STRENGTH & ECONOMY.

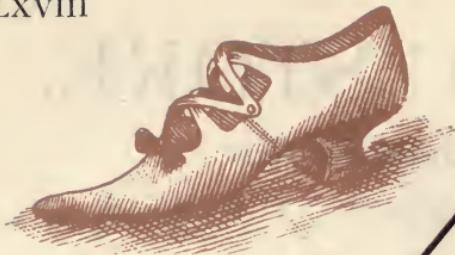


Spanish Shoe Store.

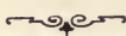
Magnificent stock of undershirts, socks, neckties, belts, caps, collars, cuffs and buttons.  
Real Street No. 145  
(Walled City)

PONS & CO.





SHOE STORE.



ISLAS BALEARES

Novelties and  
Neckwear, Shirts,  
Canes, Brushes,  
caps, Valises, Co-  
llars, Cuffs and  
other Articles.

SERRA & OLIVER,  
*Escolta No. 118.*

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Address:      }  
                  CLAVE MARCH.



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SPANISH TAILOR SHOP & CIGAR STORE

Proprietor: R. MARTINEZ.

85 and 87, Real Street, Manila,

In this establishment garments of all kinds for gentlemen and boys are made with elegance, promptness at reasonable prices.

85 and 87 Real Street, Manila

“GERMINAL.”

CIGAR, CIGARETTE AND SMOKING TOBACCO  
FACTORY

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

CALLE MARQUES DE COMILLAS No. 4.—MANILA.

CURRENT PRICES.

Cuban Style	Number in boxes	Net Wt. in pounds.	Price per 1000.
Honorables . . . . .	10	32	\$ 200
Demócratas . . . . .	20	30	150
Eximios . . . . .	20	27	125
Invictos . . . . .	25	26	100
Césares . . . . .	25	24	90
Imperiales. . . . .	25	23	80
Perfectos . . . . .	25	20	60
Puritanos . . . . .	50	19	58
Regalia “Germinal” . . . . .	50	22	56
Favoritos . . . . .	50	20	52
Fashionables . . . . .	50	20	50
Cazadores Imperiales . . . . .	25	23	50
High-Life . . . . .	50	18	46
Repúblicanos . . . . .	50	17	44
Cazadores. . . . .	50	22	42
Dakilá. . . . .	50	16	42
Panetelas . . . . .	50	14	42
Non plus Ultra Reina Victoria.	100	16	40
Culebras . . . . .	50	17	40
Mestizas . . . . .	50	17	38
Perlas “Germinales” . . . . .	25	15	36
Brevas Imperiales . . . . .	50	20	36
Vegueros . . . . .	50	17	35
Brevas . . . . .	50	20	34
Dalagas . . . . .	50	16	32

(“) With label wrapped in gold and silver paper. (\*) With ring.

**Cuban Style**

	Number in boxes	Net Wt. in pounds.	Price per 1000.
Bouquets . . . . .	25	15	\$ 30
Smarts . . . . .	50	12	26
Media Regalia . . . . .	50	17	26
Regalía Popular . . . . .	50	16	25
Sampaguitas . . . . .	50	10	24
Londres Extra. . . . .	50	16	24
Conchas Extra . . . . .	50	16	22
Sports. . . . .	50	15	22
Princesas . . . . .	50	10	22
Princesas . . . . .	100	10	20
Londres . . . . .	100	15	20
Conchas flor . . . . .	100	15	19
Brevitas del día . . . . .	120	15	18
Damas . . . . .	100	12	17
Pickaninny . . . . .	100	8	15
Etéreos . . . . .	100	7	14
Señoritas . . . . .	200	4	8

**Philippine  
Style**

SIZES.	Net Wt. in pounds	PRICE PER 1000			
		Box of			
		50	100	250	500
Habano Extra. . . . .	18	\$ 23'00	\$ 20'00	\$ ,,	\$ ,,
Cortado Extra. . . . .	18	23'00	20'00	„ ,	„ ,
1.a Habano . . . . .	22	21'00	18'00	„ ,	„ ,
1.a Cortado . . . . .	22	21'00	18'00	„ ,	„ ,
2.a Habano Extra. . . . .	13	20'00	17'00	„ ,	„ ,
2.a Cortado Extra . . . . .	13	20'00	17'00	„ ,	„ ,
Habano Esmerado. . . . .	18	19'00	16'50	15'50	15'00
Cortado Esmerado . . . . .	18	16'00	16'50	15'50	15'00
Nuevo Habano . . . . .	14-18	15'00	12'50	12'00	11'50
Nuevo Cortado . . . . .	14-18	15'00	12'50	12'00	11'50

**CIGARRILLOS.****LABOR MECÁNICA**

Cigarrillo hebra extra-superior, cerrados por un extremo, de 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, en cajetillas de á 30  
Cigarrillos hebra superior, abiertos por ambos extremos, de 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, en cajetillas de á 30 .

Priec per 100

\$ 7	50
5	„

CUT TOBACCO	Price por 100 pounds.
Cut tobacco, extra fina, in packages of one pound	50
Fine Cut, extra fine, in packages of one pound,	40
Fine Cut, in packages of one pound . . .	30

NOTA.—In addition to the output mentioned above this factory also takes special orders. The style of the package will also be changed to suit the consumer.

The output of this great factory will be found by the public and all the retail cigar stores in this city and in the Provinces.

31 May, 1900.

This tariff annuls the preceding one.



*Manager and Director:* Justo Guido.

*Bookkeeper:* F. Reyes.

*Assistants:* V. P. Reyes, G. Natividad and R. Roña.

*Shipping Clerk:* E. Cerveró.

*Assistant:* N. Castañeda.

*Workshop Superintendent:* Eugenio Agustín, F. Espíritu and F. Dumanguila.

*Woman Superintendent:* María T. Quintana.

*Leaf Selector:* Miguel Rolda.

*Tier:* Pedro Soriano.

C. de los Santos.

*Appraisers:* M. Bautista and C. Mandagdag.

*Mechanic:* F. Lincaco.

*Engineers:* V. Lincaco, A. Francisco, F. Guido, R. Bautista, J. Galeño, T. Vidal and N. Vidal.

*Inspector of the Smoking Tobacco Department:* E. Asuncion.

*Packers, etc.:* A. García and C. Castellares.

LXXII  
S. KARSENTY,

Manila—Hongkong.

---

---

IMPORTER OF AMERICAN AND  
EUROPEAN PRODUCTS AND  
EXPORTER OF ALL  
KINDS OF NATIVE  
PRODUCTS.

—:o:—

*La Lucrecia*

Limited liability Tobacco Company.

This company serves promptly and at reduced prices all kinds of orders for leaf and manufactured tobacco.

Address all communication to the Manager:

S. KARSENTY,

*Manila—Hongkong.*

# LA SERRANA SALOON

Choicest of Wines, Beers and Liquors Always on Hand.

*Hotel and Restaurant in Connection*

MIXED DRINKS and SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY

*El único Restaurant al estilo americano en Filipinas*

The best place in the Wall City for discharged soldiers awaiting transportation.

American Bartenders Cooks, and waiters.

*Prices Reasonable, Music Every Evening.*

VICENTE GARCIA MINGUEZ,

Intramuros Real 126.

Proprietor.

# DR. E. B. MERCHANT

Dentist

PASAGE DE PEREZ 21,

*Frente Casino Español.*

# Allison D. Gibbs

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC

OFFICE: 18 PLAZA DE CERVANTES

RESIDENCE: ORIENTE HOTEL.

*g\**

# PARIS-MANILA.

---

## DRY GOODS STORE AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

---

ESCOLTA No. 12  
(FORMERLY No. 2)

*F. Gutierrez & Co.*

---

### “LA LEÑERA.” STOCK COMPANY.

Offices, calle Jolo, No. 314, Binondo, Manila. Telephone No. 271  
Capital, \$ 50,000. Divided into 5,000 of \$ 10 each.

*This company was established the 16th of July, 1900, for the purpose of engaging in business, the purchase and sale at wholesale and retail of all kinds of wood and other combustibles.*

*Supplies furnished by contracts. Deliveries made at residences at reasonable prices. Rebate of three percent on sales of from \$50. Orders promptly attended to.*

## JOHN ABRAHAM



*Plaza de Goiti No. 15, esquina Calle Echagüe.*

## Auctioner

Bought and sold on Commission  
all kinds of Goods furniture and Carriages  
Auction once a week in my Establishment

## A. E. WOLL &amp; CO.

7 CALLE HURTADO.—MANILA.



## GENERAL IMPORTERS

CORRESPONDENCE DIRECT OR THROUGHT

## A. C. Lutz &amp; Co.

ZURICH

SWITZERLAND

# The Great Soap Factory.

FOUNDED IN 1827.

PROPRIETORS.

JUAN GOMEZ PEREZ AND FRANCISCO  
DE LARA Y DEL PINO.

*Jolo street 360 to 372 and Meisic 33 to 51. Telephone No. 43.*



This is the only first class soap factory in the Orient, and its output is so well and favorably known that the trademark of the firm is enough to convince the public that it is buying the best article made. None but the purest of raw material used, as has been demonstrated for many years. The staff of employees is thoroughly competent, and the factory is filled up in a style equal to the best of Europe and America, and is provided with the modern machinery, thus enabling to us put our goods in the market at prices which defy competition.



100 Cakes of Superior Soap for the Laundry  
or Toilet, One Peso.

American soap.	Pure Transparent Glycerine Soap;
1st class white soap.	Pure Fenicado Glycerine soap;
2nd class white soap.	Manila Glycerine soap, Rasipay Alcanfor, Salicilico, Sampoc, Cardenia, Aromático, Windsor, Porcelana, Alquitran.
Chinese soap.	Glycerine soaps are positive cure for skin diseases and for re- moving stains have no equal.
Soap at 6 1/4 cts. per cake in all colours:	Over one hundred varieties of soap ALCOHOLS, COGNAC ( <i>vieux.</i> )
Toilet soaps, Fe- nicado, Malvarrosa, Champaca Rosa, Be- tinclo Rosa, Fanta- sia, Fragancia.	Old superior Brandy and Anisado sold in bottles, barrels or hogs heads, wholesale or retail.
Londres, Paris, Limon, Lechuga.	

## ADOLFO ROENSCH &amp; Co.

**The Oldest Military Supply House in Manila.**

Regulation Caps, Helmets, Shoulder straps, and all kinds of embroidery for Army and Navy uniforms. Musical Instruments.

*Large stock of: Hats, Caps, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Mackintoshes, Rubber Coats and Boots, Slickers, etc.*

71-73-Escolta, Old No. 21.

Branch House in Iloilo.

GRAND BAZAAR

LA PUERTA DEL SOL

49—ERCOLTA—49

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*The largest and best supplied in the Orient.*

—○—

J. F. RAMIREZ. == MANILA.

BRANCH HOUSE IN PARIS, 9 RUE CALET

N. T. HASHIM & CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agentes exclusivos en las Islas Filipinas  
de las Bicicletas....Rambler, Ideal y Patee

Telephone No. 56.

No. 4, San José (Trozo)

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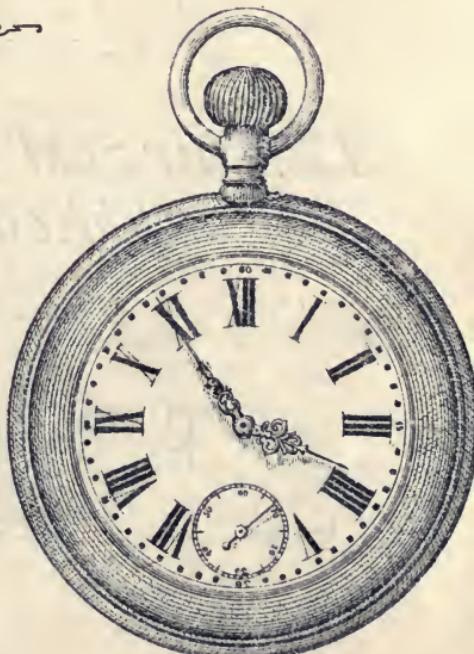
## LA CONFIANZA

WIGET, WEBELHARDT Y SA.

ESCOLTA 23, 25, CALLE NUEVA 1,  
MANILA.



Watches,  
Jewellery,  
Diamond and  
Optical Goods.  
Repairs of  
Watches and  
Jewellery.



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The First American Daily Published in the Orient.

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A. J. FINLAY, - - - - -	<i>Genl. Mgr. and Pro.</i>
H. F. SEMOUR, - - - - -	<i>Business Manager.</i>
JOHN M. LEWIS, - - - - -	<i>Attorney.</i>

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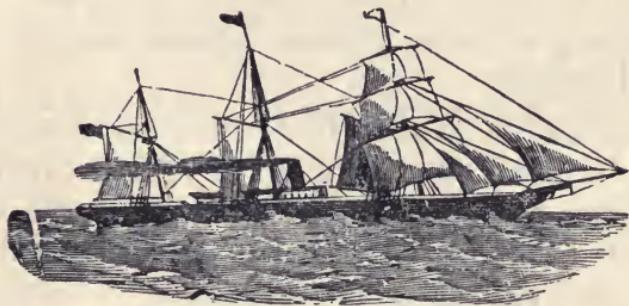
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*Geo. C. SELLNER, Business Manager.  
Wm. N. SWARTHOUT, Managing Editor.  
Wm. SMITH, Assistant Editor.*

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Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Occidental  
AND  
Oriental Steamship Co.  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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## STEAMERS

*City of Peking, 5080 tons. Doric, 4675 tons.*  
*America Maru, 6210 tons. China, 5061 tons.*

*City of Rio Janeiro*, 3548 tons.  
*Coptic* 4448, tons.      *Gaelic*, 4206 tons.  
*Nippon Maru*, 6048 tons.  
*Hong Kong Maru*, 6063 tons.

Taking cargo and passengers to Japan and the United States, Mexico, Central & South America and Europe, via overland Railways and other connecting steamers via the Inland Sea of Japan and Honolulu.

Steamers of the above lines sail from Hong-kong for San Francisco every nine days, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, and passing thorough the Inland Sea of Japan, and passengers are permitted to break their journey at any point en route.

Tickets may be obtained for any point in the United States and Canada, and to all principal European Cities.

Special Rates will be given to Officers non-commissioned Officers and men, of the United States Army and Navy, which can be obtained on application.

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**J. S. VAN BUREN, or CASTLE BROS.—**

Agent, Hong Kong.

**WOLF & SONS,**

No. 5, Plaza Moraga,

Agents, Manila.

LXXXIII

**MOST BOTTLED BEER DOES NOT KEEP**

**A. B. C. BOHEMEAN**

**ST. LOUIS <sup>KING</sup> <sub>of all</sub> U.S.A.**

**BOTTLED BEERS**

**RETAINS ALL ITS FLAVOR AND EXCELLENCY UN-  
DER THE MOST TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.**

*Brewed and bottled in St. Luis.*

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**Johannis Table Water**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE, DELIGHTFUL  
TO TASTE, GREAT AID TO  
DIGESTION.**

**PACIFIC ORIENTAL TRADING Co.,**

**SOLE AGENTS**

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**OLD, SMOOTH, MELLOW  
HAVING EVERY QUALITY OF**

***GOOD WHISKEY***

**THE OLD GOERNMVENT BOURBON  
FROM THE BLUE-GRASE COUNTRY.**

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**SOLE AGENTS**

**PACIFIC ORIENTAL TRADING Co.**

*No. 2 Plaza Cervantes.*

# *Pacific Oriental Trading Company.*

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Ruinart Champagne Vin Brut Vin Sec.

Red Cap Sparkling Burgundy.

J. F. Martel Cognac.

Bass & Co.'s Ale, Dog's Head Brand.

Guiness's Dog's Head Stout.

The Old Government Whiskey.

St. Louis A.B.C. Bohemian Beer.

Andrew Usher's Scotch Whiskey.

Old Tom Gin.

The Old Government Blackberry Brandy.

Mott's Sparkling Champagne Cider.

# *Pacific Oriental Trading Company.*

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Johannis Table Water.

O. G. Ginger Brandy.

De Kuyper Holland Gin.

Bols Cordials.

California Clarets and White Wines.

Hostetter Stomach Bitters.

Cantrell & Cochran's Belfast Ginger Ale.

Absinthe Pernod Fils.

**SWIFT AND COMPANY'S**

Air Dried Hams.

26--Plaza de Cervantes--26

# *Pacific Oriental Trading Company.*

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**SWIFT AND COMPANY'S**  
Prime Breakfast Bacon.

Pure Leaf Lard.

Pure Winter Strained Lard Oil.

Beef Extract.

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Fertilizers.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Bayle's Little German Pretzels.

Bayle's Lunch Herring.

Bayle's Clam Extract.

Libby's Fine Vienna Sausages.

Libby's Magdeburger Cooked Sauerkraut.

26--Plaza de Cervantes--26

# *Pacific Oriental Trading Company.*

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Armour's Sliced Ham.

Alaska Pink Salmon.

Heymann's Danish Butter.

St. Charles Evaporated Cream.

## **NEW YORK LUBRICATING OIL CO.'S**

High Grade Lubricants.

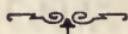
Marine Engine.

Railroad and Cilynder Oils.

Lubricating Compounds.

- 26--Plaza de Gervantes--26

*Pacific Oriental Trading  
Company.*



NEW YORK LUBRICATING OIL CO.'S

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P. & B. Building Paper.

P. & B. Preservative Paint.

National Wall Coating.

Portland Cement.

Stempel Fire Extinguishers.

Ice Machines.

Diebold Fireproof Safes.

Billiard and Pool Tables.

American Bicycles.

Soda Water Apparatus.

26--Plaza de Gervantes--26

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*Dr. Anna M. Sawyer*

American Dentist

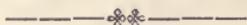
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*Plaza Cervantes*

Office Hours: 9---12 a.m., 2---5 p.m.

## SAN GABRIEL

*Cigar=Store**Plaza de Cervantes, No. 35,*

(Next Door to the Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Bank.)



CIGARS and Cigarettes of the leading factories in the City can be brought at factory prices. Orders taken for any quantity. Box trade a specialty. Firms who wish to avoid the bother of sending to the factories for export orders, can get same delivered at their warehouses by above store. Any order for any Cigars and Cigarettes from following factories kept in stock will receive promptest care, viz :

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COMPETIDORA GADITANA	and FAVORITA.
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W. VON

XC.

HOLLMAN & CO.

*8 Plaza Moraga*

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*Heinz's*

PICKLES

*Heinz's*

PORK AND BEANS

*Fairbank's*

FAIRY SOAP

*Fairbank's*

COPCO SOAP

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COTTOLENE

# Army Canteens.

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HF 3820  
M 242

Commercial

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

line of Blackberry and Ginger Brandies etc. Our

Canteen Fixtures are first class.

Our price list and terms will be sent to any part of the Island upon application.

